FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POGLED REFUTES 'SLANDER' ON DEFECTION OF ULYANOV

AU081414 Sofia BTA in English 0924 GMT 8 Apr 85

["How To Inflate and Puncture a Proof" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA) -- "The attempts to slander Bulgaria about some fictitious developments are nothing but a gross intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The end of this intervention in the internal affairs of the Bulgarian people is the only way to promote goodneighborly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey," observes Mr Vecheslav Tunev in a commentary carried in todays issue of the POGLED weekly.

The commentary is occasioned by the fabrication in the Turkish HURRIYET paper, taken over by the rest of the Turkish newspapers, about the mysterious defection to the West of Bulgarian national Aleksandur Ulyanov. It was refuted by Mr Ulyanov himself at a press conference with foreign journalists accredited to Turkey. He did not only reveal details about the provocation mounted against him, but also rejected the false and slanderous allegations concerning Bulgarian Muslims and their homeland, the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria. Mr Ulyanov categorically declared that he had changed his name of his own free will because he felt himself a Bulgarian and that he wanted to go back to his homeland as soon as possible.

The yarn about Mr Ulyanov's defection was spun, as the author points out, "in those days of March when Turkish propaganda was using brazen lies to throw mud and accusations at the Bulgarians professing Islam. Somebody in Turkey needed an eyewitenss, a piece of first hand evidence in order to mislead the public opinion and the Turkish people, to abuse the sacred feelings of millions of believers, to denigrate the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria and to hamper the promotion of her relations with the states where Muslims form part of the population". The assimilation accusations, Mr Tunev adds, come from the most reactionary quarters in Turkey, wich itself is faced with this problem. The most precise answer to this anti-Bulgarian campaign was given by the religious leaders of the Muslim community in Bulgaria, who declared explicitly and unambiguously that Muslims in this country enjoy full freedom as guaranteed under the Constitution and the laws.

BTA COMMENTATOR PRAISES GORBACHEV INITIATIVE

AU081355 Sofia BTA in English 1152 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- Frank and clear on the crucial point: This is a possible nutshell characterization of the interview for PRAVDA given by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU.

While adhering to the mainstream of the perfectly well known Soviet goodwill for dialogue and agreements on disarmament and peace issues, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev views realistically Soviet-American relations, the talks under way in Geneva and the political situation as shaped on a global scale.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly pointed to the goodwill of negotiating parties as a decisive factor of making progress.

Its proposal for an honest dialogue with the U.S., as well as Moscow's decision to impose a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and to suspend the implementation of other counter measures, necessitated by the ongoing U.S. missile deployments in the western part of the continent, are steps of a definitely well-intentioned nature.

To gain time for dialogue and understanding: This is the vantage point of prudent and responsible policy. And, conversely, fuelling the arms race pushes international relations to uncontrollable and superdangerous states.

The stand of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev undoubtedly favours dialogue and possible agreements. Therefore, it meets the stringent requirements of the historical moment and directly serves the cause of the epoch.

Those who would like to say another "no" to the Soviet proposals and who would seek to minimize the unilaterally pledged moratorium on intermediate range missile deployments do not just risk to incur the discontent of the peoples. What is more, they will have to shoulder the responsibility in case of a change for the worse in the atmosphere in Geneva, and in case relations come to the point of fresh tensions.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev says there is a positive attitude to the idea of meeting with the U.S. President on the Soviet side. It is his desire that such a meeting would help find common ways to bring about an improvement in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., to make them more stable and constructive.

The interviewof the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU makes another point in emphasizing that the efforts of all states, large and small, are important for peace.

Bulgaria cannot but welcome one such platform, which in its whole spectrum denies the accent on armaments and puts it on dialogue.

BCP ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS

AU052026 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dearest comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium, and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the entire fraternal, Hungarian people, the most sincere congratulations on the occasions of the remarkable anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

In liberating your country from the fascist occupiers, the Soviet Army created conditions for the progressive and revolutionary forces of the people, giving them the opportunity of laying down the foundations for the new era in the historical development of Hungary.

Guided by the MSZMP, as well as in fraternal cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist countries, the Hungarian people, within a short period, achieved considerable successes in building socialism. The Hungarian People's Republic took its worthy place among the countries with a developed industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

With its peace-loving policy, based on strong principles, the Hungarian People's Republic enjoys well-deserved prestige on the international scence. As an active participant in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA organizations, this country is making its contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist coummunity member-countries, to their noble struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, stop the arms race, and achieve peace and security throughout the world.

We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and successfully developing and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop and be strengthened and intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of the jubilee national holiday of fraternal Hungary, we wish you, dearest comradres, as well as all Hungarian people, new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, in the construction of a developed, socialist society in the Hungarian People's Republic, in the struggle for the working people's prosperity, for lasting peace and social progress throughout the world.

DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR CEMA MOSCOW SESSION

AU081833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] On 8 April, Comrade Ognyan Doynov departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the second session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in machine building.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES REPORTED 1-7 APRIL

AU081515 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 1 to 7 April, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Contral Committee, attended the opening of the April Literature Days, which took place in Sofia (1730 GMT 1 April). Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was also reported to have attended a public discussion on the achievements of the scientific-technological progress, which took place at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture (1730 GMT 1 April), and continued also on the following day (1730 GMT 2 April). He also attended the cremony marking the closing of the April Literature Days, which took place in Sofia (1730 GMT 5 April).

Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, attended a plenum of the leadership of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, which took place in Sofia (0900 GMT 3 April).

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a meeting of veterans of the Chavdar partisan unit in Sofia (1930 GMT 5 April).

NATO REACTION TO GORBACHEV PROPOSALS VIEWED

LD091000 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Editor Michal Berko commentary]

[Excerpt] Yesterday many localities in West European countries were the stage of mass protest actions by public and peace forces against the continuing arms buildup in the NATO countries. At the same time participants in the Easter peace marches called on their respective governments to support the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and to support other proposals on freezing nuclear arsenals. The Soviet proposals are contained in the interview given to PRAVDA by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The unilateral expression of goodwill by the USSR unilaterally suspend medium-range missile deployment and other countermeasures has found especially great support among hundreds of thousands of Easter peace marches in West European countries and in the United States and Japan. The moratorium on their deployment will last until November this year.

Although Washington replied to this challenge quickly, the answer was negative. Immediately afterwards a mechanism of pressure, devised within NATO under Pentagon auspices, was set into motion. By this morning London and other NATO governments had joined Washington in this negative stance. This strikingly quick rejection of the Soviet proposal shows that the United States dictates its will to its NATO partners regardless of their objective interests. The world public must be equally concerned by the fact that the negative reaction of NATO countries shows that they have decided to proceed with militarization and attempts to gain military superiority.

CZECH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ADDRESSES COUNCIL

AU041121 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Unsigned report on speech delivered by Vladislav Treska, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech SR, at the 16th Czech National Council session held on 1 April in the Palace of Culture in Prague: "Better Quality for the People's Nourishment"]

[Excerpts] The report on the main point of the agenda of the 16th Czech National Council session was delivered by Vladislav Treska, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech SR.

At the beginning of his statement Vladislav Treska, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech SR, called the consistent realization of the agricultural policy formulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress the key task in feeding our population. Life has affirmed that the adopted conclusions were correct and that their consistent implementation is imperative. During the 4 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we improved the quality of the population's nutrition and enhanced self-sufficiency in food production through more efficient utilization of our domestic resources.

We are pleased that we are basing the development of agricultural production on the head start that the growth in plant production has over animal production. During the last 4 years the volume of plant production in the Czech SR has increased 11 percent, compared with the average figures of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The good results achieved in grain production, together with the changed structure of animal production, have enabled us to cut imports of cereals in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to one-fourth of those during the preceding 5-year plan.

In 1984 we achieved almost the same volume of animal production as in 1981, but with a substantially lower consumption of concentrated feed. We also evaluate positively the 15-percent growth in milk production. The generally successful development of agricultural production has enabled us to fully ensure deliveries of basic foodstuffs. This was accompanied by a higher valorization of raw materials, the expansion and improved quality of the range of food products, and a one-third decrease in imports.

In the interests of achieving a better valorization of raw materials and semifinished products and of reducing losses along the entire food chain, we are striving to implement new progressive technical and technological elements. We have charged the Ministry of Agriculture and Food with the task of evaluating the existing utilization of suitable land reserves; redefining the comprehensive amelioration of soil during the Eighth 5-Year Plan; and tightening control and realizing the adopted program for resolving the shortage of organic matter in the soil. The government has adopted a resolution ensuring deliveries of 3.1 million tons of calcareous fertilizers up to the year 1990. It is imperative to consistently realize the program for building about 30,000 hectares of irrigation systems during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and to ensure the necessary technological deliveries and facilities for this.

The most pressing task at present and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan is raising cereal production. In the coming years we want to follow up on the upsurge of 1984, when we achieved the highest harvest of cereals in the Czech SR: 7,782,000 tons, with yields amounting to 4.72 tons per hectare. But we can do even better than this. The yields of outstanding enterprises confirm the possibility of even increasing cereal production and, at the same time, increasing production efficiency.

The most complicated problem is still to ensure the necessary production of sugar beets. We have been able to fulfill only 74.4 percent of the volume of production set for the Seventh 5-Year Plan during the 4 years. The production of sugar has also been affected by the low sugar content, which amounts to a mere 14.8 percent.

The long-term shortcomings in the production and procurement of fruit and vegetables are being justly criticized by the party bodies and the broad public. Here we will be placing the main emphasis on ensuring increased self-sufficiency in individual regions and on improving relations between suppliers and consignees.

We realize that the situation regarding the quality of potatoes also is not favorable, even despite a certain improvement in 1984. Consumers, in particular, cannot be satisfied with the quality of potatoes for winter storage and direct consumption. A program of measures is being prepared to improve this situation. It will be discussed by the government in June 1985.

In the past period we were able to renew the dynamics of animal production in almost every respect. It is of decisive importance that its intensity was enhanced and standard fodder consumption was reduced. Structural changes in animal production are also gradually being subordinated to this and oriented toward developing cattle-breeding on a priority basis. This must also be the key branch in the future. A large-scale production base was created in the breeding of pigs and poultry. Its labor productivity is good and the results of scientific-technological research are being implemented to a high degree. We consider these branches to be stabilized and we will guide their further development on the basis of accessible fodder resources.

The establishment of a system for handling concentrated and bulk fodder and for creating and utilizing reserves, which would apply to all management links, is regarded by the government as the inevitable prerequisite for planned development of animal production.

We will support the development of this production wherever it is to be based on increased self-sufficiency in fodder, on reduced losses, and on growing production intensity. We will also orient our economic tools toward this.

The same applies to the food industry; its further improvement is possible solely on the basis of a fuller utilization of all accessible resources, of decreased losses in production and in the storage of semi-finished products. Here, too, we will have to embark on a more resolute course toward substantially accelerating the innovation processes.

As in other sectors, in the agricultural and food complex perfection of management is being given greater attention. Many difficulties, barriers, and losses are caused by inadequate harmony between the interests and behavior or agricultural and processing enterprises and those of trade organizations.

In preparing the investment program of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, a draft for key construction projects for the food industry has been worked out. It contains 24 key projects. They include construction projects for more meat combines, freezing plants, plants for refined potato products, facilities for milk processing, and projects for the reconstruction and modernization of sugar refineries and breweries. According to consumers' wishes, we will strive to further expand the range of prepared, time-saving foods and to increase the production of ready meals and semi-finished products, above all for communal eating facilities.

We will combine the prospects of individual production sectors with increased demands to enrich the market with new products. We envisage further development in the production of foods with expanded shelf life such as milk and dairy produce, meat, poultry, flour-mill and bakery products, and soft drinks.

We realize despite the progress achieved in technology and chemistry, we still have a number of sectors that cannot keep pace with the developed countries. That is why it is not sufficient to compare the achieved upsurge with past figures; we must compare it with the best achievements in the world. This demanding criterion enables us to rebuff attitudes leading to average and indolent performance of tasks, and to raise the demands to the appropriate level. So far, a number of sectors are not proceeding in this manner; this testifies to shortcomings in the organization of work and management. The amount of products alone cannot be the criterion of good management work today -- high quality must be the criterion and it must be based on intensive use of resources and thrifty handling of all factors.

Apart from the number of changes already carried out in the social sphere, further measures are being prepared. They are aimed at stabilizing manpower, above all where there is a lasting shortage of manpower.

PZPR'S CZYREK HOLDS MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Meets Husak, Bilak

LD012053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has received Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee, who arrived in the CSSR today for a short working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Taking part in the meeting were Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee. In a cordial friendly conversation they briefed each other on the current tasks of socialist construction. They assessed the development of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries in terms of implementing the conclusions of the working friendly visit to Prague in December by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. They noted with satisfaction the successful development of Czechoslovak - Polish cooperation in various areas of social life and noted that there are further possibilities for deepening this cooperation. They also stressed the significance of the close ties between the two fraternal parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Talks between Vasil Bilak and Jozef Czyrek also took place in the CPCZ Central Committee building. Taking part in the talks were Comrade Jan Fojtik and Michal Stefanak. They exchanged views on the topical questions of the world situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

Returns to Poland

LD011937 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Jozef Czyrek left for home late in the afternoon. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Vasil Bilak and other representatives.

BULGARIA'S BONEV DISCUSSES ECONOMICS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Potac

LD061432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Talks in Prague between Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria, ended today. Potac and Bonev briefed each other about development of the economies of both countries during the past year, the principal intentions and objectives of their countries' respective plans for the current year, and about preparations for 5-year plans for the next 5-year period. They devoted their main attention to the results achieved and to the future course of talks on coordinating the national economic plans of the CSSR and Bulgaria for the period of 1986-1990. They also mapped out directions for the central planning bodies for their final works and tasks. They also discussed topical issues of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic cooperation and the possibilities for further expanding and intensifying it.

Received by Strougal

LD051518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They exchanged information on the main tasks of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian economies and on the plans for broadening economic cooperation between the two countries.

They stressed the importance of coordinating their national economic plans from 1986-1990 and also the importance of deepening production cooperation and specialization for improvement of the quality of products, labor productivity, and intensification of their national economies.

MESSAGES TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON LIBERATION

AU052024 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic the following congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and all people of the Hungarian People's Republic ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people; and in our own names.

Hungary's liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army opened for the Hungarian people the road to a free life, the road to a new and socially just society. During the 40 years of socialist construction the Hungarian people have achieved deep socioeconomic transformations and, under MSZMP leadership, acquired many successes in the political, economic, and cultural development of their fatherland and in consolidating its international position.

We in the CSSR feel deep respect for the construction effort of the Hungarian working people and we sincerely congratulate you on the achieved results. We wish you new successes in accomplishing the conclusions adopted by the 13th MSZMP Congress for the further period of building the socialist society in your country.

The Hungarian People's Republic is helping consolidate unity and developing multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. In the union of alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, it is taking an active part in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy and for averting a nuclear threat -- for lasting peace and progress in the world.

We are glad to state that our fraternal parties, states, and nations are bound by ties of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation. We are convinced that these ties will continue to consolidate on the well-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is in the interests of both the Czechoslovak and the Hungarian people, as well as in the interests of the common goals of our two socialist states.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the communists and all people of the Hungarian People's Republic many new successes in the work for the further prosperity of your socialist fatherland, for the happy and peaceful life of the Hungarian working people.

-- A congratulatory telegram was also sent by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, to Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Hungarian People's Republic, National Assembly Chairman, on the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic.

-- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, also sent a congratulatory telegram to Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian People's Republic minister of foreign affairs.

-- The Central Committee of the CSSR's National Front sent a congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Hungarian People's Republic PPF National Council.

-- The Central Council of Trade Unions sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

GERLE DELEGATION MEETS WITH LIBYAN LEADERS

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Jabir

AU030928 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] Tripoli (CTK) -- CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, who is heading a Czechoslovak delegation visiting Libya, on 31 March met with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the highest representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On 30 March the Czechoslovak delegation conducted talks with Abu Bakr Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces and member of the Libyan revolutionary leadership, on expansion of the two countries' cooperation.

Meets Jallud

AU061930 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 85 p 7

[Unsigned report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] The Czechoslovak-Libyan talks on the further development of economic cooperation concluded 2 April in Tripoli. At the conclusion of the negotiations, L. Gerle, CSSR deputy premier and head of the Czechoslovak delegation, was received by A. Jallud, members of Libya's revolutionary Command Council. Our delegation returned home the same day.

Tripoli Coverage

For Tripoli coverage of the visit to Libya of a foreign trade delegation headed by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, see the North Africa section of the 3 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

HAMAN, CPCZ STUDY GROUP RETURN FROM MOSCOW

LD062056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] A CPCZ study delegation headed by Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, returned from Moscow yesterday. The delegation had been in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR Deputy Premier of Ladislav Gerle, and other figures.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PUBLISHES CC MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU041417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 85 p 1

["SED Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1985"]

[Text]

1 -- Long live May Day, the fighting day of the international workers class!
2 -- For peace and socialism -- forward to the 11th SED Congress!
3 -- Long live the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German people's liberation!
4 -- Greetings and thanks to the Soviet people -- glory and honor to the heroes of the Soviet Army!
5 -- The indestructable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union -- the foundation of our advance!
6 -- The main lesson from the anti-Hitler coalition: Together for the safeguarding of peace!
7 -- We fulfill the legacy of the German antifascists -- everything for our GDR, the German state of peace, freedom and human dignity!
8 -- We have utilized the historic chance of 8 May 1945 -- greetings and thanks to the activists of the first hour!
9 -- Long live the GDR, our socialist fatherland!
10 -- The stronger socialism -- the more secure peace!
11 -- For a worldwide coalition of common sense in the struggle against a nuclear inferno!
12 -- For successful USSR-United States disarmament negotiations in Geneva!
13 -- Against a militarization of space -- for ending the arms race on earth!
14 -- For disarmament, detente, and peaceful coexistence -- stop the imperialist policy of confrontation!
15 -- Out with the U.S. missiles -- for a Europe free of nuclear weapons!
16 -- Now all the more -- everything for the welfare of the people, everything for peace!
17 -- Greetings and thanks to all working people of our Republic, the builders of socialism!
18 -- Our socialist state -- guarantor of social security, safety, and absolute confidence in the future!
19 -- All our strength for the time-tested course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy!
20 -- Members of the FDGB! With new deeds in socialist competition forward to the 11th SED Congress!
21 -- High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- forward to the 11th SED Congress!
22 -- Fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1985 plan targets -- our contribution to the universal strengthening of the GDR!
23 -- For the benefit of us all -- further forward on the road of comprehensive intensification!
24 -- All our strength for the housing construction program, the centerpiece of our social policy!
25 -- Builders! Struggle for high efficiency and exemplary quality!
26 -- Researchers, designers, technologists, and innovators! Through new products and modern technologies to higher effectiveness and productivity!
27 -- Lower production input and lower costs -- a requirement of socialist management!
28 -- Through high refinement of raw materials and other materials to higher effectiveness of work!
29 -- More high-quality consumer goods through effective linking of science and production!
30 -- To produce more, better, and cheaper on every field, in every stable!

31 -- Workers in trade and services! Good performance every day for the benefit of the citizens!
32 -- Health and social welfare workers! Good care of the citizens -- your contribution to implementing social policy!
33 -- Transport and communication workers! High efficiency and quality every day!
34 -- Scientists and students! Accomplish high performance in teaching, study and research!
35 -- Teachers and parents! Educate the young to become conscious builders of socialism!
36 -- FDJ members! Stand the test in the Ernst Thaelmann drive as staunch fighters for peace and socialism!
37 -- Forward to the 12th FDJ Congress!
38 -- Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers! In your Pioneer expedition follow the path of the red flag! Learn and work following the example of Ernst Thaelmann.
39 -- In the firm alliance of the National Front for the further flourishing of our socialist fatherland!
40 -- Everyone to make his contribution within the citizens' initiative "Beautify Our Cities and Villages -- Join In"!
41 -- Thanks and recognition to the women and girls for their achievements to strengthen socialism and peace!
42 -- Healthy and physically fit -- you must all go in for sports! Forward with the "Sports Relay to the 11th Congress"!
43 -- Artists and cultural workers! Forward with new artistic achievements to the 11th SED Congress!
44 -- Members of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops! At the side of comrades-in-arms -- combat-ready at any time for peace and socialism!
45 -- Long live the indestructible comradeship-in-arms of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces!
46 -- Members of the protective and security organs and of the workers militia detachments! For safe protection of the achievements of our worker-peasant power!
47 -- Solidary militant greetings to the communist and workers parties on all continents!
48 -- We greet the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world!
49 -- For the firm unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states!
50 -- Our greetings to the DKP, which is resolutely struggling against the nuclear arms buildup and mass unemployment, for peace and social progress in the FRG!
51 -- Greetings to the SEW, which consistently supports peace, work, and democracy!
52 -- Solidary greetings to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and social progress!
53 -- Our solidarity with the Nicaraguan people -- for freedom and national independence in the Caribbean region and Central America!
54 -- Firmly at the side of the peoples of southern Africa who are struggling for liberation!
55 -- Solidarity with the Arab peoples and with the PLO in its just struggle!
56 -- Our greetings to the Nonaligned Movement -- for further successes in the struggle for peace and national independence, against imperialism and neocolonialism!
57 -- Freedom for all Communists and patriots incarcerated by reaction!
58 -- Forward under the banner of Marx, Engels, and Lenin!
59 -- Long live proletarian internationalism!

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE LEADERS

Meets With Soares

LD021659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Lisbon Tuesday for a 3-day visit.

He then met with Prime Minister Mario Soares the same day. Fischer was invited by his Portuguese counterpart Jaime Gama. During the talk at the prime minister's office, Fischer pointed out that his official visit is an expression of the GDR's desire to develop good relations with Portugal which will benefit both countries. The visit serves the resumption of dialogue at a high state level, which is especially necessary in view of the present dangerous international situation. The GDR foreign minister stressed that cooperation develops all the more successfully if both sides respect each other, which all sovereign states belonging to different social orders and alliances should do.

Prime Minister Soares stressed that this is also Portugal's stance. He pointed out that despite its firm integration in the political, military and economic system of the West, Portugal is willing to maintain friendly relations with the GDR. All the preconditions for this exist. Portugal is an active member of the international community and wants to give expression to this in developing its relations with the European socialist states.

Both sides agreed to develop bilateral relations on the basis of noninterference, equality, and sovereignty in all spheres of international cooperation. Soares said that the Portuguese Government attaches great importance to the visit by the GDR foreign minister. Fischer emphasized that the development of relations between Portugal and the GDR can also lend positive impetus to the situation in Europe as cooperation can only flourish in conditions to peace and security.

Meets With Gama

LD022117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Apr (ADN) -- The official negotiations between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Portugal, Oskar Fischer and Jaime Gama, started Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Ministry in Lisbon. The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, made clear the efforts of the two sides to seek, in constructive cooperation, ways and possibilities for the expansion of relations desired by Portugal and the GDR, and to exchange views on international events.

Oskar Fischer underlined the GDR's efforts to shape relations with Portugal in such a way that their benefits to both sides increase very rapidly. These efforts should, at the same time, give fresh impetus to the further work needed for an improved climate on our continent. Here, no area of interstate relations is excluded. The decisive factor is mutual interest and mutual benefit. A natural framework for the advantageous development of relations is the principles of interstate cooperation among states with different social systems, which is outlined in the Helsinki Final Act.

The Portuguese foreign minister stressed Portugal's interest in maintaining good politcal, economic and cultural relations with the GDR. He assessed these first official talks betweeen the foreign ministers of the two sides as an expression of the two states' shared wish to lastingly stimulate relations. He said that Portugal, like the GDR, takes an active part in European dialogue and is willing to participate in the search for greater understanding and the gradual creation of trust as a precondition for every contribution to the solution of the complete questions of mankind.

International questions formed an important part of the talks between the two foreign ministers. Oskar Fischer pointed out that despite a certain atmospheric improvement in the international climate in some spheres, the situation remains charged with danger. This is shown in adherence to plans to station U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the pursuit of MX programs, and the pursuit of plans to militarize space.

The GDR politician emphasized particularly that more weapons do not mean greater security. This is a hard-won lesson of history. It is therefore to be welcomed that the USSR and the United States have agreed to negotiate in Geneva on how an arms race can be prevented in space and halted on earth. The GDR supports this stance, just as it has made everything which helps reduce confrontation, halt the danger of nuclear war, and clear away the mountain of weapons its own concern. For this purpose a broad, worldwide coalition of reason and realism has to be created.

The Portuguese foreign minister agreed that the development of international events gives cause for serious concern. At the same time he stressed that, especially since the agreement on the start of new, complex Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, there are more grounds for optimism. Naturally the difficult problems oppressing the world cannot be solved at a single stroke. Continuous, honest efforts by all involved are needed for this. Dialogue at all relevant levels is appropriate here. In this matter Portugal, even as a small country, sees an opportunity to help increase trust.

The Portuguese side received with great interest Oskar Fischer's explanation of the GDR's foreign policy and its commitment to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace. The negotiations will be continued.

Received by Eanes

LD032008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, 3 Apr (ADN) -- Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese state president, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, for a talk in Lisbon on Wednesday. The GDR foreign minister conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were equally warmly returned. The two politicians conducted a detailed exchange of views and information on the situation in Europe and on bilateral relations. They expressed the desire to use the possibilities of the GDR foreign minister's negotiations in Portugal to deepen bilateral relations. These relations must be tied in with the worldwide dialogue for peace and disarmament, which, especially in a complicated international situation, is of particular significance. It is important to do everything to preserve peace and avoid a nuclear inferno.

Gama, Others Attend Reception

LD041409 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2205 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, 3 Apr (ADN) -- In Lisbon Wednesday evening a reception occasioned by the visit being made by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer took place. Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, Culture Minister Coimbra Martins, Castro Mendes, diplomatic adviser to President Eanes and member of the diplomatic corps, and other personalities from Portuguese public life accepted invitations from GDR Ambassador Siegfried Kamp.

Talks Evaluated

LD031757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, 3 Apr (ADN) -- The official negotiations between Oskar Fischer and Jaime Gama, the foreign ministers of the GDR and Portugal, concluded in Lisbon on Wednesday.

Both ministers signed a road traffic agreement and expressed the wish that further steps to expand bilateral cooperation will follow.

Jaime Gama stated that the signing of the treaty is an expression of Portugal's wish to maintain normal relations between the two countries extending to the economic, cultural and diplomatic spheres. Relations between states which belong to different systems can, if they are developed, help improve relations and dialogue between East and West and contribute towards detente.

Oskar Fischer stressed that it is the stated intention of the GDR to advance relations between the two states in all areas.

At a banquet given by the Portuguese foreign minister in honour of Oskar Fischer, both ministers spoke, in toasts, on the successful development of bilateral cooperation and on international issues.

Oskar Fischer stressed the significance of the first official talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries and emphasized that, in view of the complicated international situation, dialogue on the basic issue of mankind's present and future has particular weight. In a few weeks, the GDR marks the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism and of its liberation. The dead of World War II plead with us to banish the danger of war and prevent a nuclear inferno.

He stressed: "Bitter historical experience and the situation at the dividing line of both social systems and their military alliances in the center of Europe oblige us to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace. This has been the foreign policy maxim of the GDR documented in the Constitution, since the day of its foundation. In this spirit, the German socialist state is pursuing a policy of peace, of peaceful coexistence, of good-neighborliness and of constructive dialogue."

Oskar Fischer stressed that none of the problems which now agitate the world are to be solved by force of arms. The peoples need neither an arms race nor confrontation; instead they need arms limitation and disarmament. A worldwide coalition of reason, which the GDR supports, can reach and energetic turn for the better in international relations.

On top of this, the GDR foreign minister said: "We wish for the new negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons to lead to effective agreements to prevent the arms race in space and to end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and to strengthen strategic stability."

Everything speaks in favor of this if both sides bind themselves for the duration of the Geneva negotiations to keep to a moratorium on the production, testing and deployment of space counterattack weapons. Everything also speaks in favor of freezing strategic offensive weapons at their present quantitativelevel, just as everything speaks in favor of stopping the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and halting the measures by the USSR brought about by it. The USSR is open to such demands.

In addition, Oskar Fischer stated that the binding renunciation by all atomic powers of the first use of nuclear weapons, as suggested by the USSR, which is the first to make such a pledge; the worldwide freezing of nuclear arsenal; the halting of all nuclear weapons tests; and the establishment of atomic and chemical weapon-free zones on the way to the complete removal of these weapons systems -- all these will be steps that let the peoples breathe a sigh of relief and help pave the way for success in the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States. The GDR, like her allies, is in favor of the most radical steps to limit and liquidate all types of weapons.

The sole and first prerequisite for the elimination of military confrontation is political will. The GDR proved this at the Stockholm conference.

The proposal submitted by the socialist countries on concluding a treaty for mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the upholding of peaceful relations offers a real opportunity for greater trust and security in international relations to the benefit of all sides.

Oskar Fischer said that the GDR welcomes Jaime Gama's statement that the Iberian Peninsula should be kept out of the nuclear dispute and that Portugal has not concluded any agreement that will make its territory a nuclear weapons depot.

It its answer to the well-known Swedish proposal, the GDR has, for its part, declared its willingness to make its entire territory available for a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons on either side of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The development of flourishing bilateral relations between Portugal and the GDR, Oskar Fischer underlined, can contribute to a better climate in Europe and the world. Without good bilateral reltions between states with different social orders, the trust that is so necessary for improving the situation cannot be created and maintained. The GDR is prepared to rapidly develop relations with the Portuguese Republic to the benefit of the two peoples, to the benefit of peaceful cooperation on our continent.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama expressed the hope that this first official visit by a GDR foreign minister will lead to a strengthening of existing relations between the two states. "I am happy to be able to say that no conflicts exist in relations between our two countries," he said. Both governments have created legal foundations for cooperation in a wide range of spheres: for example civil aviation, industry, scientific cooperation and the health sector.

Jaime Gama said: "We are in favor of consolidating these relations on the basis of the overall principles of equality and mutual interest. We believe that we can do a lot to deepen our relations in the political field through periodic consultations between our foreign ministers." The visit by the GDR foreign minister is taking place at a time when continuous dialogue between countries with different social and economic systems is especially important, above all in Europe. Portugal, as a small country, believes that the creation of a climate of trust is indispensable for reducing international tension.

Jaime Gama welcomed the start of the talks in Geneva and expressed the hope that they will result in an improvement in the international climate. "We know the value attached by the leading GDR public figures to European security," he said. They are advocates of an active dialogue between the European states.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MAGYAR HIRLAP Interview

AU081345 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Apr 85

[Text] On the eve of the 40th anniversary of our liberation, MAGYAR HIRLAP asked Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi to summarize briefly our most important international tasks. Our paper's questions and the answers of the foreign minister follow.

Question: How do you view the situation of the Hungarian People's Republic?

[Varkonyi] The 13th MSZMP Congress has analyzed the international situation and reconfirmed the time-honored policy pursued by the party for several decades. Our foreign policy is also marked by continuity. In our international activity we continue to rely on our fundamental national interests: promotion of the universal causes of peace, detente, social progress, and socialism is our priority task. In recent years some unfavorable trends have strengthened and tension has increased in the international situation as a consequence of the endeavors of extreme imperialist circles to upset the military balance of power and gain superiority. All this influences our country's situation and our ability to fulfill our tasks. Therefore, the durability and continuity of our foreign policy demands that we observe and consider changes in the international situation continuously and carry out our practical activity accordingly.

Our nation has been living in peace and security for 4 decades. We continue to cooperate with our allies in order to secure this, on the basis of the coordinated line.

The Hungarian People's Republic enjoys a good reputation in the world, its prestige has further strengthened even in the more difficult recent international circumstances. We have achieved this first of all by our work at home, by the successful construction of socialism. Our accomplishments are known and acknowledged in the world.

We are pursuing a principled foreign policy, and our international attitude is reliable and estimable. We completely fulfill our obligations as an ally, and our friends can always rely on us as a good friend. We are correct partners with everyone who is ready to develop relations on the basis of reciprocal benefits and under the principle of peaceful coexistence. This contributes to Hungary's good reputation in the world, and we continue to pursue this policy.

Question: What efforts are being pursued by the Hungarian People's Republic in strengthening international security and safeguarding peace?

[Varkonyi] Hungary is taking an active part in formulating and representing the peace policy of the socialist community. The proposals that serve this policy are still valid. The socialist community is making initiatives to limit the arms race. We are convinced that a new world war can be avoided, that detente has not died, and that all international disputes can be settled through negotiations. Therefore, we are taking part in the talks process and are present at every forum that offers us an opportunity to take a stand for a peaceful and more secure world. Our bilateral relations also seek to promote reduced international tension and the policy of peaceful coexistence.

There are already too many nuclear weapons on land, in the sea, and in the air. Expansion of the arms race to outer space would further increase the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

This is why we welcomed and highly appreciated the new Soviet-American talks on the prevention of space armament and the limitation of nuclear arms which started in Geneva recently. We are not passive observers either in this case as, commensurate with our abilities, we seek to contribute to the establishment of a favorable atmosphere that that might promote the success of talks.

The Soviet position in the talks is well-known because it has been publicly expounded by Soviet leaders several times. The USSR, taking also the interests of the other Warsaw Pact member-states into consideration, is pursuing the talks on the basis of this coordinated line. These issues are regularly discussed both at different forms of the Warsaw Pact and in bilateral talks. On the basis of all this we can state in good faith that the Soviet position is honest, takes the justified security interests of the other side into consideration, and is suitable for reaching an agreement.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, stated at the 11 March session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR wishes to stop the arms race and has thus proposed to freeze nuclear weapons systems, to extensively limit the accumulated weapons, and to forbid the production of newer arms systems.

The nuclear weapons freeze was also mentioned by Foreign Minister Gromyko in mid-January in connection with the Geneva talks. The matter in question is that a moratorium be introduced on the creation of offensive space weapons, scientific research in connection with these, and the development of such weapons.

At the present level of Soviet and American strategic offensive weapons, a quantative freeze of both warheads and delivery vehicles and an end to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in conjunction with the simultaneous cessation of Soviet countermeasures are steps that would provide a good starting basis for successfully continuing the Geneva talks.

Question: And finally, please tell us something about the current tasks of our foreign policy.

[Varkonyi] As I mentioned at the beginning, the 13th congress of our party confirmed our decades-old and well-proven foreign policy and outlined our international tasks also for the future. We are further strengthening our alliance and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and expanding our relations with the developing countries, particularly with those of socialist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and reciprocal benefits, considering common interests.

Extension of the Warsaw Pact is our timely task. We are making the necessary preparations for the signing of the document and the extending of the pact. At the same time, we are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the establishment of our common political-defense organization.

There are notable foreign policy duties concerned with the important anniversaries ahead of us: The Hungarian Liberation Day, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, and the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference.

The 13th congress pointed out: "The most important domestic guarantee for our successful international activity is the stability of our social system and the successful construction of socialism." Based on this, it is our firm intention to work more actively in the future to strengthen our socialist country's international position, which guarantees peace, an essential condition for our working nation's creative activity.

EL MOUDJAHID Interview

PM031536 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 1 Apr 85 p 4

[Interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by Mohamed Mansouri in Budapest; date not given]

[Text] EL MOUDJAHID: Minister, the Hungarian people will soon be celebrating the 40th anniversary of their country's liberation. The Algerian people follow very closely the results that the Hungarian people have achieved in building their country and in the area of citizens' prosperity. On the eve of the 13th Congress, would you please sum up for us the situation in your country during the past period, and especially during the past year the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Varkonyi: Hungary was liberated by the Soviet Army 40 years ago. Our country was in ruins: The devastation of war demanded great sacrifices from us both in terms of human lives and in the material field. The activity of Hungarian workers as a whole brought the country to establish a new order that has freed itself of domestic and foreign exploiters and adopted the path of building the socialist society. The work, full of sacrifices, done over the past 4 decades has transformed Hungary into a country with a developed industry and a modern agriculture. The population's living standard has risen considerably.

Owing to its special characteristics, the Hungarian economy is an open one. Almost half our national income derives from foreign trade. The economic problems of the past decade have not spared Hungary's economic life either and have confronted it with harsh trials. The economic crisis of the capitalist world; the mutiplication by certain countries of restrictive, protectionist, and embargo measures; and the damaging effects of the increase in international tension have inflicted major losses on us in foreign trade, our exchange rate having fallen almost 25 percent.

The 13th MSZMP Congress has proposed as the main task for the Sixth 5-Year Plan the restoration of equilibrium to our balance of payments and the maintenance of the population's living standards. We believe that the maintenance of the balance and solvency of the national economy, as well as the active nature of our foreign trade over the past 2 years, are a major achievement. The development of the nation's economy has continued. All our economic indicators bear witness to this. These results are appreciated in international economic circles.

In 1984 real per capita income and consumption increased, the balance of payments situation improved, and Hungary's international solvency was consolidated. The country's industrial output increased, productivity improved, and several industrial enterprises achieved excellent results. Agriculture boasts good results even on the international plane. For example, we are one of the world leaders in grain farming yields.

In the years ahead our objective is to bring about, by means of the vigorous and multifaceted development of the intensive economy, a more dynamic economic rise that will make it possible to continue to improve our balance of payments, to gradually and actively renew the technical and material bases of the national economy, and to increase the people's prosperity.

EL MOUDJAHID: In its economic relations Hungary has devoted much attention to the Third World countries. Within this context Algeria occupies a prominent position in Hungary's foreign trade. How are these relations developing? How could this cooperation be intensified in the future, in line with both peoples' interests?

Varkonyi: Since President Chadli Benjedid's very successful visit to Hungary last year the traditionally good relations between Hungary and Algeria have developed with new impetus. At the end of 1984 the president of our National Assembly visited Algeria. Furthermore a high-level Hungarian party and government delegation attended the festivities to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. The visit to Hungary by the delegation headed by Comrade Mohamed Djeghaba, member of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat, during which the working program for cooperation between the two parties was renewed, constitutes a new milestone in the close cooperation that has become established between the MSZMP and the FLN Party. Top-level political contacts have been complemented by increasingly active contacts between our countries' social and mass organizations.

It is partly thanks to our good political relations that we are witnessing dynamic development in the field of our economic cooperation. By means of joint efforts the volume of trade between the two countries has increased many times over, compared to the previous situation. In this context the proportion of Algerian exports has increased considerably over the past year. Apart from trade, our technical and scientific cooperation also plays a very important role. Within the context of this cooperation several hundred Hungarian experts work in Algeria, while a considerable number of Algerian experts receive higher or professional education in Hungary.

In my opinion there are many still unexplored opportunities for economic cooperation. For our part we will do our utmost to intensify and extend to new spheres the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

EL MOUDJAHID: Because of the growth the international tension it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the unity of the progressive forces with a view to safeguarding the gains of detente. Several meetings between our countries have been devoted to this issue, which has made it possible to conduct an exchange of views on topical issues in the international field.

Varkonyi: We welcome the fact that last year the countries of the African Continent successfully opposed imperialist attempts to split the OAU and that they held a very important summit conference. Thus it is becoming increasingly possible for African countries to turn their attention to the continent's burning issues, such as the economic situation, coping with the effects of drought and famine, actions against South Africa's racist policy, and so forth.

In the Near East Israel's expansionist policy and the growing military presence of certain Western countries continue to pose a serious threat to the Arab countries' independence and sovereignty and to the peace of the region's peoples. In our opinion plans for separate settlements cannot lead to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East. This requires the Israeli troops' complete and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's right to an independent state, and a guarantee of peace and security for all the states of the region.

We are convinced that it is by means of peaceful methods and the convening of an international conference involving all the sides involved including the PLO that a just and lasting settlement can be established in the region.

EL MOUDJAHID: How do you view the socialist and Third World countries' contribution to resolving the problems arising from the international crisis and from the imperialist forces' counterattacks?

Varkonyi: In recent years the tension has indeed increased considerably on the international scence, principally because extremist imperialist circles, rejecting the policy of detente, are trying -- by disrupting the balance of forces that has historically developed between the socialist and capitalist world systems and through the acquisition of military superiority -- to strengthen their influence on the evolution of world events. The most serious consequence of this policy is the stepping up of the arms race and the raising of the level of military confrontation, which considerably increases the risk of a nuclear war while weighing heavily on the international climate and threatening the results of detente and of peaceful cooperation. The situation is exacerbated by events connected with the crisis of the capitalist world. As a result of the problems affecting the international monetary system, which stem from the politically motivated discriminatory, protectionist and embargo aspirations in the economic and technological fields, economic relations are not always able to fulfill their role as an effective stabilizer in the international arena. One of the additional consequences of imperialist policy is the exacerbation of the situation in the hotbeds of crisis and the emergence of new conflicts.

Since the outset the socialist countries have made considerable efforts to reverse the detrimental trend in the international situation. The have striven all to avert the new tide in the arms race and to preserve the results of detente and peaceful coexistence.

The USSR and the socialist countries united within the Warsaw Pact have taken several initiatives and even unilateral commitments to promote arms limitation and reduction and the consolidation of international security. From the view of world peace there is great importance in their assertion that they do not aspire to a superiority of forces but that they will in no way allow the United States and NATO to acquire it either. They have always displayed their readiness to resolove all contentious matters by peaceful and negotiated means and to develop relations of cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit. The resolute stance adopted by the majority of developing countries and especially by the Nonaligned Movement, their active steps to consolidate international peace and security, to reduce the threat of war and to favor disarmament constitute a major contribution to the improvement of the international situation. The movement within which Algeria plays such an active and substantial role is an important and positive factor in international politics, and its present role is virtually indispensable to the solution of all the major international problems. Apart from its activity for the sake of peace, its contribution is particularly important to international efforts to strengthen national independence, eliminate colonialism, prevent neocolonialism, guarantee the establishment of political and economic relations based on equal cooperation, and develop cooperation. Our country, like the other socialist countries, is therefore working to develop its relations with the developing and nonaligned progressive countries and lends its support to their legitimate objectives within several international bodies.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD062042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Interview by Ivan Berend, deputy chief of the National Planning Office's Main Department for Long-Term Planning, with journalist Andras Domany; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Domany] The economic cooperation between Hungary and the USSR has by tradition and for a long time now, been very close. We conduct a significant proportion of our commercial trade with the USSR. Does the fact that a long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation program has now been signed between the two governments, valid until the year 2000, signify any qualitative difference vis-a-vis previous cooperation?

[Berend] I think that this is a substantial difference. For the first time a 15-year program has been worked out, and the realization of our long-term concepts can be much better founded if, with our biggest partner, we clarify in the long term a series of essential economic-strategic conceptional topics. The USSR supplies our Hungarian economy with a very significant proportion of raw materials, fuels, energy. It is a new circumstance, providing economic security for 15 years. Of course, the other side of this is just as true: that the Hungarian planner, on the basis of this program, can envisage the export market for our modern products with greater security. Naturally, this is not only advantageous to the relations of our two countries, but in in the internal and external conditions of all Hungarian economy it provides a greater possibility of forecasting.

[Domany] Though it is natural that to the expert dealing with long-term national economy planning this security is a very good thing, some economists dealing with the work of enterprises might say that this was precisely the problem for some of our enterprises in the past years -- that they had a large amount of security. And the interest centered precisely on the point that they should be subjected to a greater degree of developmental constraint, market pressure, effectiveness compulsion, so that this is or that enterprise would not become lazy because it could sell a significant proportion of its production.

[Berend] I think you are absolutely right. If we read the program then it becomes clearer what the direction of the necessary structural changes is and if for modern technology we want, for example, the utilization of laser technology, and if we are thinking of producing such a technology, then the engineer or the scientist who has to work this out, who has to plan this -- today such a person still attends the middle school. And then it is good to know what kind of research programs should be carried out, since the scientific background, or the technical development background will have to be created 5 to 10 years sooner for a technology, a technique which, let us say in the middle of the nineties, we shall have to develop from the point of view of our export capability. It is true that for a long time Hungarian enterprises did not implement alterations in the production structure because they were under the protection of export demands directed towards the socialist countries and naturally towards the USSR. But it is evident now that this cannot last. The Hungarian future, as we often say, is a function of our adaptability. To every market we will have to supply products of a higher quality, of the highest quality open to us through the development of the Hungarian forces of production. And what is not yet required today, will be required tomorrow. And we may not envisage a kind of security where we will be supplying forever the same products in the same quality, where we persuade our partner that this is necessary for him, that he should not make alterations. This program, in many places indicates that there is a need for substantial changes. The USSR's requirements are also substantially changing and we must follow this, even if there is a difference of a few years in the demand of this or that market.

[Domany] I have a feeling, by the way, that the change and reform concepts that have surfaced again in the Soviet economy and in Soviet economic management, about which we could read in several leading Soviet papers in recent days and which are followed with sharp interest by the Hungarian economic public, that these can also mean that perhaps -- how shall I put it? -- strictness will be greater with the friendly countries as producers.

[Berend] I would not emphasize the word strictness, rather I would use the word, demand. It is true that the improvement of economic management in the USSR is proceeding with great vigor and strong will. I have the feeling that the difference between the two management systems will not be as great in the long run as it was, say, yesterday or as it exists today.

[Domany] This is an aspect that is not included in the agreement, which is valid until the year 2,000, but is obviously in the background, and it is very important I suppose from the view that today there is a wide difference concerning the role of goods and monetary relations. This does not make agrement possible sometimes in matters such as prices. But if we return to the changes necessary in the Hungarian economic system, I believe it is also mentioned that the reduction of energy and raw materials consumption must be further continued because you have already mentioned the extreme importance of the deliveries of Soviet raw materials. I would like to read out a sentence here:

The deliveries of Soviet raw materials, fuel energy and modern equipment and materials make the satisfaction of a significant portion of Hungarian import requirements possible and -- also taking into consideration Hungarian resources and the resources obtained by enterprises and other projects created in Hungary with Soviet technical collaboration -- they create the opportunities for the successful development of the Hungarian people's economy."

This sentence contains the promise but also certain retrictive conditions.

[Berend] We would really need an increased rate of imported raw materials, fuel and energy, but we must pay equal attention to the technical means leading to the reduction of the per unit consumption of energy, raw materials and fuel. In other words: We shall have the raw materials and the fuel, but for a more rigorous growth and development of the Hungarian economy we need to reduce per unit consumption.

[Domany] And this is where the structural development mentioned just now ties in. In other words: We must have the goods with which we can pay for these raw materials, even under deteriorating terms of trade in some periods.

[Berend] I believe that in the future we shall have to expect -- I do not like this word -- compulsion, but Hungarian industry and other spheres of the economy will come under a natural economic constraint; namely, that we must become able to satisfy the demands of the buyer and we cannot live under the spell of quantities. The program gives quite a clear expression of this demand.

[Domany] One of the listed decisions and goals is the indirect cooperation of enterprises.

[Berend] Negotiations should be carried out by people who are more specialized, more responsible, who know the internal and external markets better, i.e. the specialists working for the enterprises. This is a very important part of the program and it is advantageous for both sides.

[Domany] You have stressed in your introduction the significance of this long-term agreement that consequently offers long-term security and helps in our development. When referring to relations between socialist countries, we rarely use the terms mutual interests and mutual incentives, on which basis lies the realism of this long-term agreement.

[Berend] We must not be ashamed of this word, interest. The clarification of diverging opinions and the harmonization of interests is a natural process even in the case of the closest of relations. During the course of executing of this program everybody expresses their own interests; they try to adjust them in line with the interests of others. This is how mutual interests are established.

MAGYAR HIRLAP VIEWS CEMA COOPERATION, RESOURCES

AU051443 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Mar 85 p 7

[Article by Bela Sziklai, chairman of the National Material and Price Office: "How Our Government Programs Were Realized -- Our Raw Material Resources and CEMA"]

[Excerpts] The high-level conference held in June 1984 on the further development of cooperation within CEMA pointed out that the long-term securing of the supply of energy and raw materials of the member-countries also has to be supported by common efforts.

Realizing the absolute necessity of the reasonable management of material sources, three government programs have been adopted in our country for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period:

a) the power engineering program;

b) the economical material processing and modernization of technology program;

c) the program for the utilization of by-products and wastes.

The basic aim of the government programs in all three fields is to explore potential domestic resources.

It is to be mentioned that as a result of the various measures, some 1 million tons of oil has been replaced by other fuel materials in 1983. However, the realization of the power engineering program in 1984 brought less outstanding results, and some figures even proved to be unfavorable.

The unfavorable weather conditions played a great role in the development of the situation. The unexpectedly long and harsh winter has also brought an unfavorable situation for energy consumption in 1985.

As a result of the antiwaste program, the working units saved 7.3 billion forints in 1983 (excluding agriculture). But last year the saving was notably lower. The reason for the considerable savings decrease is basically that the resources for material savings by technical-organizational measures have gradually decreased and are becoming exhausted. But to dynamically modernize technology is for the time being hindered by the scarce investment resources.

The program of utilization of waste and secondary materials has earmarked an increase in the collection of these materials of 30 percent in 5 years. As a result of this 4-5 percent of industry's material needs in 1985 will have to be supplied by secondary materials, in other words, twice as much as in 1980.

The saving of materials and energy is an increasingly important question in all CEMA countries.

The Commission for Cooperation in Resources and Technical Supply of CEMA has drafted a program proposal for the rational utilization of material and energy.

The program considers developing cooperation in the following important fields.

-- cooperation in the fields of creation and production of new equipment and machines suitable for assuring the rational and economical utilization and consumption by the economy of the resources for fuel and energetics;

-- establishment and organization for production of resource-saving technologies, modern materials, and light constructions;

-- cooperation and exchange of experiences established in drawing up measures for increasing material and energy saving in the CEMA member-countries;

-- cooperation for the purpose of utilizing production and processing wastes in the CEMA member-countries.

MSZMP GROUP DEPARTS FOR CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

LD051024 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by Mr Jeno Fock, member of the party Central Committee, has left for Canada. The Hungarian communists attend the 26th congress of the Canadian communist party which will open tomorrow in Toronto.

COAL PRODUCTION IN FIRST QUARTER REPORTED

LD021833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Coal mining has exceeded its plans for the first quarter of the year. It produced 260,000 tons more coal than planned, and 100,000 more tons of coal have been delivered to the population than planned. According to information supplied by the coal-mining trust, coal is already being supplied to the population without disruption, although at the Fuel and Building Material Trade Enterprise yards, stocks are still smaller than usual at this time of the year. In the past months the coal reserves at power stations have declined significantly and the miners will therefore have to work on their free Saturdays in April and May. The construction of pit passages, too, must be accelerated because earlier, in order to reduce coal shortages, the front hewer brigades, too, were reassigned in many places to coal production workplaces.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES -- Budapest, April 5 (MTI) -- Over the past three years foreign trade turnover have showed considerable surplus. In 1982 surplus was more than one per cent of the national income, in 1983 2.3 per cent, and last year 3.8 per cent. Data of the Central Statistical Office states that foreign trade closed the year with surplus only in 1972 and 1973. [as received] The greatest deficit was recorded in 1978, when import surplus amounted to 11.2 per cent of the national income, and hard currency import of the country was 1,000 dollars [as received] more than export. Since then deficit has gradually decreased, and export surplus totalled to 1,500 million dollars in 1982, 1983 and 1984. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 5 Apr 85 LD]

MSZMP CONGRESS REPORTS PUBLISHED -- The Kossuth Publishing House has published an abbreviated minute-book of the 13th MSZMP Congress. The volume contains the preliminary report and the report of the Central Committee; the report of the Central Control Committee; the verbal supplements to the latter two documents by Janos Kadar and Andras Gyenes; the summary of the debate by Janos Kadar; the resolution adopted at the Congress; the party's organizational statutes; and the list of names of those elected to the MSZMP leading bodies. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 6 Apr 85 LD]

POLITYKA: MAJORITY OF INTELLECTUALS OPPOSE REGIME

AU081503 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 (AFP) -- The Polish communist party today acknowledged that the majority of the country's intellectuals were opposed to the current regime and implicitly blamed the leadership for this "disturbing" state of affairs. The criticism came in an unusually frank article in the latest edition of the Central Committee's review POLITYKA.

The article, entitled "Political Alienation in Poland", recognised that "large social groups are not at ease in the present political climate, feel no solidarity with the state in its present form and sympathise with those who actively oppose the leadership", in particular the banned trade union Solidarity.

According to POLITYKA, this disenchantment is felt particularly in large sections of the intelligentsia, who "consider the present social order inequitable and feel the hopes they put in the socialist system are being frustrated in both political and economic terms." The magazine pointed to "deep differences" of opinion between the authorities and the intelligentsia on the country's political system. This was because intellectuals favoured pluralism and put different interpretations on such concepts as democracy, political freedom, freedom of information and speech and association.

"In theory, all of these concepts are consistent with the Polish Constitution, but in practise there are numerous restrictions to their realisation, in such a way that the political system diverges to a lesser or greater extent from the basic text," the review said bluntly. One reason for this frustration was the importance of the individual to bring about change, whether in the poor quality of life or the malfunctioning of institutions, the publication said. "Mediocrity is to be seen everywhere, in the factory, in the office, at school, in hospital, at home and in leisure activities." It also criticised the low standard of official propaganda, which offended national feelings and depicted anybody who disagreed with the official line as an enemy. Finally, it warned that the existence of large sections of the population who could not relate to the socialist system and the way the leadership was handling the political crisis presented a serious threat to the country's stability. To get out of this impasse, the magazine called on the leadership and the opposition not to turn their backs on one another until the discontents join PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth], the government-sponsored union, and force the executive to introduce a more pluralist democracy. It called for the authorities to show imagination and look for new solutions acceptable to the intelligentsia.

The next Central Committee plenum, which is expected soon, is scheduled to discuss the role of the Polish intelligentsia. By official definition, anyone with higher education falls into this category.

REACTION TO GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD081855 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 8 Apr 85

["Seven Months for Thinking by Andrzej Rayzacher" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 -- As of Monday, the Soviet Union stopped the deployment of its medium-range rockets along with the implementation of other counter-measures balancing the installation of the Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles in Europe.

This moratorium is in effect till November 1985 and what will happen next depends on whether the U.S. follows the Soviet example and does not deploy its medium-range missiles in Europe. General Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev has announced this in an interview for PRAVDA.

The Soviet leader also disclosed that the Soviet Union had recently made a proposal to the U.S. during the Geneva negotiations on [word indistinct] and space armaments to establish a moratorium on the creation (that is, research work and tests) and the introduction of strike space weapons for the duration of these negotiations. The Soviet Union also proposed a freeze on offensive strategic means of both powers, and the halting of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles [word indistinct] with the simultaneous stopping of the implementation of Soviet counter-measures. Wojciech Jaruzelski revealed the existence of these proposals March 28.

These proposals testify to the seriousness of the Soviet approach to the Geneva talks with the U.S. their materialization would prevent further expansion of the arms race, that is, it would prevent changes in the starting point of the negotiations which were not easy to start at all. The implementation of these proposals would also create a climate encouraging progress in the negotiations, compromises and agreements based on equal rights and covering the three interconnected subjects: preventing militarization of outer space, reduction of strategic armaments and nuclear (?medium)-range armaments.

The questions of security and disarmament play the most important role in Soviet-U.S. relations. The Soviet leader spoke about this with full sincerity, pointing out that the situation in this area came to such a point that it is time to think where to go farther and that one must not permit irreversible decisions which would push the world towards nuclear disaster.

Once again, we can hear an appeal from Moscow for self-control and consideration. No ultimatum was issued from there. The Ronald Reagan administration has now seven months to follow the Soviet example and make a turn without which there can be no return to peaceful coexistence and cooperation for the supreme goal -- peace worldwide.

U.S. Response Noted

LD081019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's PRAVDA interview continues to attract comment by all agencies. He accepted President Reagan's invitation to take part in a summit meeting and, as a gesture of goodwill, introduced a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to run from today until this November.

The White House's reaction to the Soviet proposal was very quick. Larry Speakes, Ronald Reagan's press spokesman, stated that the deployment of American missiles will continue and added, it can be stopped only as a result of an agreement at the Geneva negotiations. He also stated that if the USSR had decided to reduce and not just freeze its nuclear arsenal, the American reply would have been positive. As can be seen, therefore, the United States failed to react to the peaceful Soviet proposal.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO

Arrives in Warsaw

FL031756 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, party Central Committee second secretary, has ended his official visit to the USSR. The first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers was seen off by Vitaly Vorotnikov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Army General Raul Castro, accompanied by Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, and other delegation members traveled to Warsaw. The Cuban leader will pay a working visit to Poland, accepting an invitation made by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR.

Speaks With Jaruzelski

LD041223 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by CC second secretary and first vice-president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, also minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Raul Castro Ruz, arrived in Poland today following an invitation from PUWP CC and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

Raul Castro Ruz was received by PUWP CC first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. In a cordial and friendly conversation, Jaruzelski informed his Cuban guest about Poland's present socio-political and economic situation in the context of the implementation of the programme mapped out by the 9th PUWP Congress.

Raul Castro spoke about the situation in Cuba and he particularly elaborated on tasks to be fulfilled by the Cuban Communist Party during the preparations for its 3rd congress.

The two voiced their contentment with the well-developing cooperation between both fraternal parties and countries. They also pointed out the lively contacts between socio-political organizations, especially organizations of the youth. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Raul Castro Ruz also exchanged opinions on the international situation, with particular regard to Europe and Latin America.

Meets With Defense Minister

LD041803 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who is staying in our country, met minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki. Views and experiences were exchanged concerning defense policy, and the development of the Armed Forces and further consolidation of bonds in brotherhood-in-arms between the two armies were discussed.

Meets Czyrek, Rakowski

LD052121 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, who is paying a working visit to the PPR, has met Jozef Czyrek. Cooperation between the two parties and states was discussed. The importance of exchanges of experience in party work, especially in ideological and education work, was stressed.

The Cuban guest also met Mieczyslaw Rakowski. They exchanged views on cooperation between the sociopolitical organizations of the two states.

Departs for GDR

FL060158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, concluded his working visit to the PPR today and departed for the GDR. The first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and the delegation accompanying him were seen off in Warsaw by Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR.

Before his departure, Raul Castro discussed with Josef Czyrek the cooperation of the two parties and countries and the importance of an exchange of information on party work, especially in the field of ideological education. During these conversations, matters related to the situation of the international workers' movement were also discussed.

During his 3-day stay in Poland, Raul Castro met with the top Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, with whom he discussed the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two parties and governments.

PRON BODY DEBATES TIES WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD041232 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- "Our political relations with developing countries proceed well but economic contacts are lagging behind them," Poland's foreign vice-minister Jan Majewski said today. Addressing a meeting of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's [PRON] Commission for Peace, Security and Cooperation with Foreign Countries, Majewski said that "a majority of developing countries have taken a pragmatic stand towards Poland in recent years by refusing to join up the policy of restrictions."

The meeting pointed out the necessity to promote Polish culture in developing countries and popularize in Poland the problems inhabitants in those countries are grappling with.

The discussants also stressed the progressive, anti-imperialist character of the activities carried out by the non-aligned states and those affiliated in such organizations as the OAU or the Arab League. The socialist states, Poland included, should higher value and give stronger support to those countries' struggle for economic and political independence. This is all the more indispensable because the world's imperialism is attempting to strangle progressive initiatives with what is called a debt noose, said participants in the discussion.

KATYN MEMORIAL ATTRIBUTES DEATHS TO 'FASCISTS'

LD082101 Hamburg DPA in German 2034 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 8 Apr (DPA) -- In total silence and without official announcement a commemorative stone for the more than 4,000 Polish officers who were discovered by German soldiers in April 1943 in a mass grave in the forest of Katyn, west of Smolensk, was erected before Easter in the Powazki Heroes' Cemetery in Warsaw. According to investigations by an international commission, they were probably shot by Soviet security troops as early as spring 1940. Although the Soviet Government disputes this to this day, people in the PPR are convinced that this version is correct. Not only the results of the findings of the investigation, but also accounts from witnesses corroborate this.

However, the commemorative stone, evidently erected at the instigation of the authorities, bears, to the surprise of visitors to the cemetery, the inscription: "To the Polish Soldiers, victims of the Hitler fascists, who rest in the earth of Katyn." It is at the spot where for years people have continually gathered and lit candles in memory of the victims of Katyn. On Easter Monday a visitor wrote in the sand next to the mysterious commemorative stone, "Katyn 1940 -- NKVD" (Soviet Secret Service). Others demonstratively lit candles around this inscription and placed flowers there.

HUNDREDS SEE 'TOO CLERICAL' PLAY PERFORMED

AU051619 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 5 (AFP) -- Several hundred people crowded into a church here last night for a free performance of a play directed by Andrzej Wadja and featuring some of Poland's leading actors, and which was knocked off the official repertory because it was "too clerical."

The play, called "The Cenacle", by Ernest Bryl, has a religious theme with echoes of modern Poland. It portrays the disciples, torn by despair, fears and self-doubt in Jerusalem between the crucifixion and the resurrection of Christ.

Warsaw's Ateneum Theatre was to have staged the play at the end of last year, but it was then withdrawn with only an unofficial explanation that it was "too clerical."

In the production by Mr. Wajda -- Poland's leading film director -- set in the austere surroundings of the church undergoing renovation, Biblical Jerusalem is transformed into a contemporary city under siege, with police sirens wailing and explosions heard off stage. The disciples also express modern fears. They feel hunted, manipulated and accused of plotting -- a charge frequently brought by the Polish authorities against leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity.

Mr. Wajda has side-stepped the censors, to whom all plays must be submitted, only after he recently obtained official permission to make his first film here since martial law was imposed in December 1981.

Reliable sources here today said a group of actors were officially "warned" of presenting a play by the poet Juliusz Slowacki in several other churches without consulting the board of censors.

The Cenacle is also being staged by two other groups in churches in Gdansk and Wroclaw.

PZPR OFFICIALS AT HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

LD040956 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The Hungarian People's Republic is celebrating its 40th anniversary. A solemn concert on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Hungarian People's Republic has taken place at the Dramatyczny Theater in Warsaw. Representatives of the party and government leadership, with Jozef Czyrek, Tadeuzs Porebski, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Henryk Bednarski and Waldemar Swirgon, were present. Speeches were delivered on the occasion by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Hungarian Ambassador to Poland Gyorgy Biczo. The event ended with a concert of baroque music by the (?Concerto Avenna) Orchestra, Capella Artis Varsoviensis, and the Lublin Music Schools' female choir.

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD091155 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- Soviet Defence Minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov arrived here today for an official visit of friendship at the invitation from Poland's Minister of National Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki.

NICU CEAUSESCU ON YOUTH YEAR IN ERA SOCIALISTA

AU061916 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romania No 6 of 30 March carries on pages 7 through 12 a 7,500-word article by Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, minister for youth affairs, and chairman of the Romanian National Committee for International Youth Year (IYY) entitled: "Socialist Romania -- a Consistent Promoter of the Aspirations for Freedom, Peace, and Social Progress of Youth Everywhere." The author stresses Romania's merits in and its contribution to the promotion of youth questions at an international level, particularly within the United Nations, emphasizes that, under the motto "Participation, development, peace," the IYY will mark a major event in the assertion of the young generation and discuss the "world economic crisis and its strong repercussions on youth," the continuous increase in unemployment among young people in Western countries, and problems of underemployment in the developing countries, which, he says, are compounded by malnutrition, illiteracy, and a lack of professional training, all of which has affected young people on all continents.

He further stresses that racial discrimination hampers young people in many countries and points out other "negative phenomena" such as parasitism, drug abuse, and criminally among young people that push them to "the periphery of society." He continues by stressing the need "to eliminate underdevelopment, speed up the socioeconomic process of poor countries, and establish a new international economic order based on equity and justice, something that is in keeping not only with the interests of young people in the developing countries but in the developed countries as well."

The author also reviews the wide range of activities devoted to the IYY, the ideals of peace and progress of Romanian young people, and terms the IYY as "a broad opening to the future."

RCP CC DOCUMENT ON PEOPLE'S PROPOSALS, COMPLAINTS

AU051901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 85 p 2

["Document on the Activity of Resolving the Proposals, Notifications, Complaints, and Requests by Working People Addressed to the Party Leadership, to Local Party Bodies and State Bodies, to Mass and Civic Organizations, and to Press, Radio and Television in 1984" adopted by 26-27 March RCP Central Committee Plenum in Bucharest]

[Text] The important events for our party and people in 1984 -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the 23 August 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th RCP Congress -- have been extensively reflected in the letters addressed by the working people to the party leadership and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

In their letters and cables, numerous citizens in our homeland coming from all social categories, working people's collectives from industry, agriculture, educational institutes, science and culture, and from other fields of activity, expressing the thoughts and feelings of our whole people, voiced their profound satisfaction and complete endorsement of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of RCP secretary general, viewing it as a sure guarantee for our homeland's advance toward new heights of progress and civilization. On this occasion, the working people paid our party and state leader warmest homage and extended respectful congratulations and wishes for good health, happiness and a long and fruitful life as head of the party and people for the well-being and greatness of Socialist Romania.

The working people also expressed their complete adherence to the domestic and foreign policy pursued by our party and state and their complete agreement with the decisions adopted by the great democratic forum of the Communists, as well as their resolute determination to spare no efforts to commendably implement the goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress.

In 1984 more than 1,647,000 citizens wrote to the party leadership, to state and civic bodies and organizations, to party bodies, to civic, county, municipal, and city bodies and institutions, and to press, radio and television.

Working people from various areas of socioeconomic activity sent more than 237,000 notifications and proposals on questions of general interest in industry, agricultural units, trade and cooperatives, in transportation, state administration, medicare, education and culture, and in other areas, a major part of which turned out to be well-founded.

The Central Committee plenum assessed that the proposals and criticism made by the working people really helped the party and state bodies eliminate certain shortfalls and disorders and helped them improve the activity of the economic units and institutes in question.

An important number of applications and notifications concerning personal matters were also sent. In keeping with their reasons and legality and depending on existing possibilities, some 40 percent were favorably resolved. A number of applications for housing, concerning work disputes and personal rights, appointments to a post, and medicare were solved favorably.

The application of the recommendations made and the guidelines put forward by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the field of examining and resolving the proposals and notifications made by the working people and the measures adopted in this respect by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 21-22 March 1984, have improved the quality of work when dealing with letters and interviews and have increased the concern of party and state bodies and the leadership of mass and civic organizations with making proper use of the valuable contribution thus made by working people to improving socioeconomic activity.

The party Central Committee plenum assessed that, in their analyses, the county, municipal, and city party bodies, the people's councils, the collective leadership bodies in ministries, central state institutions, and mass and civic organizations have paid greater attention to the causes that have generated such notifications and complaints, to strengthening legality, and to increasing the responsibility and receptiveness of leaders in units in connection with proposals and requests made by the working people. A greater and greater number of notifications dealing with special subjects were checked on the spot by a collective headed by highly responsible people and the practice of discussing the conclusions drawn with the given working personnel was extended. At the same time, certain county party committees organized such analyses in enterprises and in certain joint agroindustrial councils from which a great number of notifications and complaints had been received and worked out tangible measures to eliminate the irregularities noted.

The party organizations and the Union of Communist Youth, the trade union bureau and committees, the working people's councils in economic, industrial, and agricultural units, construction-assembly units, transportation enterprises, and research institutes have increased their concern with more effectively making use of proposals on how to improve work and manufacture technologies in order to save raw and other materials and energy, improve labor productivity, product quality, and make better use of lands and the material-technical base in agriculture.

There has also been greater concern with and understanding for problems raised by citizens in the meetings of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, at the "Rostrum of Democracy," meetings in which, in the spirit of our workers revolutionary democracy, an exchange of opinion on questions of civic interest was carried out with the participants.

In counties, municipalities, cities, and central institutions greater attention was paid to interviews with working people and the concern with solving the problems raised increased. In 1984 the first secretaries and the secretaries of the county party committees had interviews with 105,385 people and the ministers, minister secretaries of state, and deputy ministers with 23,609. At the same time, the practice of interviewing people on the spot by leading party and state officials during their visits to units or localities has grown.

Studying the proposals and notifications, the Central Committee plenum noted that the working people show great responsibility for resolutely implementing the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the application of the party and state decisions and of the norms of socialist ethics and equity, and great concern with public wealth and strengthening order and discipline at their workplace. They have made an important contribution to improving the activity in various areas and, at the same time, to eliminating certain disorder, abuses, and illegalities in the units and localities in which they work and live.

Based on the 5,800 proposals and notifications concerning industry and industrial construction, which were well-founded, measures were taken in enterprises of the machine-building, metallurgical, chemical, and food industries and in wood processing and the construction materials industry in such counties as Brasov, Galati, Iasi, Sibiu, Arges, Neamt, Buzeu, Cluj and so forth in order to more firmly apply the principles of self-management and self-administration, to increase the utilization level of certain machines and equipment, improve product quality, cut back on specific consumptions, save fuel and energy, and in order to recover certain materials, parts, and subassemblies.

Making use of the conclusions drawn from resolving 9,021 proposals and notifications on agricultural activity, of which more than 4,800 were well-founded, measures were taken in agricultural units in the counties of Teleorman, Vilcea, Dimbovita and in other counties in order to use uncultivated lands, to make better use of the land stock and the irrigation installations, and to carry out drainage and anti-soil-erosion work. In animal breeding farms in the counties of Calarasi, Braila, Suceava, Vaslui and so forth, where some irregularities were noted in tending and feeding animals, measures were taken to ensure the fodder base, to modernize stables, and to observe sanitary-veterinary rules. Action was also taken to recover damage caused by the personnel of the given units and the guilty people had to account for that damage to the party and the given management. However, there are numerous notifications in connection with the distribution of plots of land and this makes it necessary for the party bodies and the county agricultural bodies to take action with greater determination to eliminate abuses and violations of the statute provisions of agricultural production cooperatives.

By applying the proposals and making use of the conclusions drawn from checking notifications concerning transportation, several counties have succeeded in making more judicious use of means of transportation, in saving fuels, in observing the timetable of motor vehicles, and in improving technical assistance in public transportation. The proposals and notifications regarding supplies for the people and the activity of certain service units of cooperatives and people's councils have contributed to improving regional self-management and self-supply, a more judicious distribution of commodities for localities and trade outlets, and a better organization of actions of contracting and purchasing vegetable and animal products from people's private households.

The party and state bodies and the people's councils have taken energetic action to curb profiteering, preferential sales, and ensure the observance of trade rules and hygiene-sanitary standards.

Urban planning and administration activities were the subject of 33,631 proposals and notifications, of which 63 percent were well-founded, thus being of real help for certain municipal, town, and communal people's councils in the counties of Arges, Arad, Bihor, Brasov, Maramures, Salaj, and other counties that organized and completed, with the citizens' participation, activities aimed at beautifying localities and improving planning projects, and other activities of public interest. Groups of residents and citizens in Bucharest and other urban localities in the counties of Galati, Sibiu, Teleorman, Vrancea and so forth noted deficiencies in some new apartment blocks, the slow progress of repair work, and also criticized the lack of interest shown by construction-assembly units and by certain repair enterprises in the justified complaints made by residents.

The problems concerning certain medicare institutions were the subject of 5,512 proposals and notifications, of which some 64 percent were well-grounded. On the basis of conclusions drawn from control work, local party bodies, people's councils, and the party organizations in hospitals and clinics have taken more energetic action to increase the responsibility of medical staff in protecting the health of our people, increasing the birthrate, and showing greater solicitude to patients.

The letters and questions raised in interviews concerning the application of provisions of labor norms showed that certain economic units and institutions had applied unjustified sanctions and indictments and that certain rights were not granted to the personnel in conformity with legal norms and so forth. At the same time, the relatively high number of notifications and requests on the application of labor norms, which proved not well-founded, shows that there are some faults in educating the working personnel in the spirit of observing labor discipline and production technologies and it shows the lack of concern by certain party organizations, people's councils, trade unions and other bodies in certain units about informing all working personnel about their rights of duties at their workplace.

A great number of notifications referred to abuses by leading cadres and other personnel in various areas. The checks revealed cases of inappropriately fulfilling tasks, of violating the law, of theft, of waste, of abuse of position, carelessness toward public property, and of trying to beomce rich and so forth. In all these cases, those guilty were relieved of their positions and sanctioned by the party and management and those who were guilty of breaking the law were sent to court. This situation shows that the local party and state bodies must be more determined and exacting when promoting cadres and must act systematically to prevent offenses.

The Central Committee plenum assessed that the activity of examining letters and organizing interviews still shows certain shortfalls. The leading officials in certain economic units and administrative institutions show little receptiveness to the notifications sent to them and the requests made by working personnel are sometimes resolved in a formal and bureaucratic way. Certain enterprises and institutions do not clearly and patiently expalin to people that some of their requests are not well-founded, are illegal, or impossible to resolve and thus they turn to higher bodies. It has to be mentioned that most of the requests sent to the party leadership and to the party and state bodies contained requests for which local units are responsible.

The lack of receptiveness and concern shown by certain leading officials in local economic and regional-administrative units with respect to working people's requests have led to collective letters sent to the party leadership and to certain central, county, municipal, and town party and state bodies on problems of communal planning and management and on labor norms and so forth, requests of which were 47 percent were well-founded and most of which were resolved in the local units from where they were sent.

Certain working people's councils in enterprises and institutions do not respect the measure adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 21-22 March 1984, namely to report within the working people's general meetings about the way in which proposals, notifications, and requests of the working personnel are being resolved. At the same time, certain party and state bodies have not systematically tried to solve the working people's letters and the problems raised during interviews within legal deadlines. On the basis of conclusions drawn from letters and interviews, the RCP Central Committee Plenum has worked out a number of measures that have to be taken in 1985 in order to continue to improve the activity of examining the working people's requests and notifications addressed to the party and state bodies in letters and during interviews.

In firmly applying the provisions of the RCP Central Committee decision and those of Law No 1-1978 on resolving letters and organizing interviews with the people, the party bodies and organizations, the leadership of state bodies and of mass and public organizations, the press and radio-television stations have the duty to make more persevering action in the spirit on the 13th RCP Congress decisions and of the recommendations and guidelines established by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in order to improve work in this area, the quality of the activity dealing with letters and interviews, and the examination and solution with maximum receptiveness, effectiveness and competence of proposals, notifications, and requests sent in by the working people in conformity with the country's laws and the norms of socialist ethics and equity.

The party, state, mass and civic bodies and organizations and the working people's councils in enterprises and institutions shall pay primary attention, in a spirit of solicitude toward the personal requests of working people, to effectively and competently examining the proposals and suggestions on the application of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations on optimally fulfilling the 1985 plan tasks and primarily the export production plan, on increasing product quality, cutting back on raw and other materials, on electrical power, fuels, and on commendably fulfilling the pledges made by the working people's collectives in socialist emulation.

Since in many basic units -- enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, and communes -- shortfalls continue to exist in the activity of resolving proposals, notifications, and requests sent in by working people, a fact that makes many working people approach the central bodies, the county party bodies and the leadership in ministries, the other central state institutions, and in mass and civic organizations must take very determined action so that all people with political and administrative responsibility in socioeconomic units and in localities show maximum receptiveness toward problems of general or personal interest raised by the working people and so that they resolve those problems competently, effectively, and in conformity with legal provisions.

The party bodies and organizations, leaders of central institutions, of civic organizations, and of enterprises and institutions must take measures to improve the organization of interviews. Legal provisions regarding the regularity of organizing interview with working people must be strictly respected at all levels.

The practice of organizing interviews with party and state bodies in economic, communal, and state units and in villages must be extended so that the problems concerning the citizens become known and that they are resolved or, as the case may be, directly discussed and clarified on the spot.

The party bodies and organizations must take measures to discuss, in general meetings and with working collectives, the conclusions drawn from examining notifications dealing with the violation of party discipline, of the country's laws, and of professional duties, so that the discussion of those problems will be important stages of the political and civic-moral education of the working people and of developing mass opinion against violations of the norms of socialist ethics and equity.

The party bodies in enterprises, institutions, ministries, and other socialist units shall take measures to activate the working people's councils in the direction of dealing with letters and interviews and to provide them with experienced people with a thorough political and professional training and irreproachable moral conduct. These commissions shall constantly pursue how the working people's requests are being resolved and they shall inform them about how their proposals, requests, criticisms, and suggestions have been resolved.

The party bodies, the leadership of ministries and civic organizations, people's councils, press and radio-television stations shall intensify the activity of publicizing our state's laws among all citizens. Economic units shall place stress on the working personnel becoming acquainted with norms that regulate labor relations, the rights and duties falling on each working man in his job. Groups of party and state activists, lawyers, agricultural specialists, and activists of the cooperative unions shall regularly go to villages to explain to people agricultural laws, labor norms in agricultural production cooperatives, territorial planning, and so forth.

The central press and radio-television stations shall continue to pay due attention to how the socioeconomic units concern themselves with improving quality and increasing their labor efficiency in resolving the problems raised by citizens in their letters and during interviews. The county party committees shall see to it that local papers publish more often materials about positive experience with letters, interviews, answers to notifications, and with criticism voiced by the working people, about the causes of notifications, and about the conclusions that have been drawn from such notifications addressed to local party and state bodies and to newspapers.

The Central Party Collegium and the RCP Central Committee Section for Letters and Interviews shall more consistently pursue how the recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with respect to letters and interviews are being applied and how the decisions of the party leadership and legal provisions in these areas are being implemented; they shall regularly examine, together with the other sections of the RCP Central Committee, with the Central Council of Workers Control of the Socioeconomic Activity, and local party bodies, the causes that have made a great number of citizens in some counties approach the party with letters and interviews and they shall work out necessary measures and see to it that they are applied in order to eliminate existing shortcomings and meet the correct requests of our citizens.

The Central Committee expresses its conviction that the party bodies and organizations, the leadership of state bodies, and of mass and civic organizations will take very determined action to constantly improve the activity of dealing with letters and interviews, the competence and effectiveness of resolving proposals and critical remarks by the working people in order to increase the contribution made by our citizens -- in this way as well -- to perfecting the socioeconomic activity and to commendably implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress.

PLENUM DOCUMENT ON 1984 RCP POLITICAL ACTIVITY

AU051141 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 85 p 2

["Documents Adopted by the 26-27 March 1985 RCP Central Committee Plenum: On the Political-Organizational Activity Carried Out in 1984 by the Party Committees and Organizations To Implement the Party Decisions and Directives -- Summary"]

[Text] The year 1984, which has gone down in the history of socialist construction in Romania and in our party's and people's life as the year of the 13th RCP Congress and of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, has been marked by a more vigorous strengthening of the party's cohesion and unity and of its political-organizational capability to mobilize the forces of all our nation with a view to achieving the homeland's socioeconomic development and elevating it to new levels of progress and civilization.

An impressive manifestation of the adherence of all of our people to the scientific and clear-sighted policy pursued by our party was the unanimous reelection by the 13th party congress of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the most beloved son of our nation, an eminent revolutionary and enthusiastic patriot, and the experienced leader of the party and the Romanian people -- to the supreme position of party secretary general. He has made a decisive contribution to formulating and resolutely implementing the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the party and state, to building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and to more vigorously asserting Romania's prestige in the world.

The party's constant concern with opening new horizons on the path of Socialist Romania's prosperity and with introducing new quality in all social areas was clearly reflected in the extensive report presented at the 13th party congress by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, in the problems discussed at the RCP Central Committee plenums, in the meetings of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, in the national forums of our workers' socialist democracy and of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, in the Grand National Assembly sessions, and in the working meetings organized at the central level with the party basic aktiv in various areas.

The RCP Central Committee Plenum assesses that the practice of examining the work methods and style of certain county party committees, the regular meetings organized with first secretaries and secretaries of county party committees, and the working visit paid by the party secretary general to various counties, enterprises, and agricultural units have ensured that the activity carried out by party bodies and organizations is directed toward the major problems confronting them, thus exerting a great influence on perfecting economic and party activity.

On the basis of uniform control programs, complex and collective RCP Central Committee brigades have checked in a great number of counties, ministries, and central institutions how party decisions and the country's laws are being applied, and they have assisted given party bodies and managers of economic units in resolving the problems confronting them. Collectives of the Central Committee sections have also been set up that, over a long period of time, have assisted local party bodies and managers of units in implementing the goals put forward by the programs on developing their own raw material and energy base, on fulfilling item-specified production and export plans, and on achieving secure and stable outputs in agriculture, increasing labor productivity, improving the technological and qualitative level of products, and cutting back on material, fuel, and electrical energy consumption and production costs.

The steps taken led to a constant improvement in the work style and methods of local party bodies and to a better comprehension and solution of the tasks facing them. Exactingness in controlling how decisions are being implemented has increased and there is greater concern with developing the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, with promoting the principle of collective work and leadership and strengthening responsibility. Debates in plenary session and meetings of the bureau and Secretariat and of the party aktiv regularly deal with priority problems of socioeconomic activity and, at the same time, appropriate measures are worked out to mobilize Communists and other working people in solving them.

It has been stressed that an important event in improving the political-organizational activity of party bodies and organizations involved the accountability and election meetings and conferences that examined extensively the overall activity carried out to implement the 12th party congress decisions and those of the party national conference and to unite the efforts of Communists and other working people in fulfilling the 1984 state plan and preparing thoroughly for the 1985 plan -- a lasting basis for proceeding to the implementation of the provisions of the new 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

Particular attention has been given to improving the training of members of party bodies and of all activists within the training courses organized at central and local level by dwelling on their becoming thoroughly familiar with party documents and the country's laws, on generally applying positive experience, and on the forms and methods that should be used in leading political-organizational and socioeconomic activity.

Measures were taken so that mass and civic organizations may play their role and fulfill the task falling on them under our workers revolutionary democracy under more favorable conditions and their role in implementing the party's general policy, thus making an increasingly active contribution to fulfilling the homeland's socioeconomic development plan and improving the revolutionary awareness of all categories of working people.

Propaganda activity and political-educational activity have focused to an increasingly greater extent on fulfilling the tasks falling on the working people's collectives in all areas. Action has been taken to arm Communists and all working people with the theses, ideas, and guidelines of exceptional theoretical and practical value including the works written by our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The extensive political-ideological and educational-cultural events organized in honor of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th party congress have made an important contribution to improving the political level of the Communists and other working people and to their patriotic and revolutionary education; the qualitative level and effectiveness of educational-cultural events organized within the "Song to Romania" national festival have increased.

The overall political-ideological system of the party and of mass and civic organizations has proceeded to discussing and studying the documents adopted by the 13th party congress.

The plenum stressed the fact that party bodies and organizations, acting on the basis of the party leadership decisions and the recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have primarily concerned themselves with constantly strengthening the party ranks. In 1984, 132,001 working people became party members, of which 86,139 (that is 65.26 percent) were workers; 20,539 (i.e. 15.56 percent) were peasants; and 25,323 (i.e. 19.18 percent) were engineers, technicians, economists, research and design cadres, teaching staff and other intellectuals; 51.40 percent of the members admitted to the party are women and more than 77 percent are members of the Union of Communist Youth, proportions that are in keeping with the guidelines put forward by the March 1984 RCP Central Committee Plenum.

On 31 December 1984 the number of RCP members was 3,465,069, that is 94,276 more than on 31 December 1983; 22.17 percent of the total adult population are Communists and of the total active population, 32.91 percent are party members; almost 76 percent of all party members are active in material production.

The social composition of the party is as follows: 55.67 percent of party members are workers; 15.67 percent are peasants, a fact that reflects the leading position our workers class, in alliance with the peasantry, holds in the overall sociopolitical activity in our country; 20.65 percent are engineers, technicians, economists, research and design cadres, educational staff, medicare cadres, men of culture and art and other categories of intellectuals and clerks; and 8.01 percent are pensioners and housewives.

Striving to more vigorously increase the proportion of women in the total number of members admitted to the party, their number rose to 1,126,162 by the end of 1984, that is 60,930 more than on 31 December 1983. Thus, the proportion of women in the party increased to 32.50 percent compared with 31.61 percent. Important changes have also occurred in the structure of party members with respect to attendance at studies organized by the state; the number of party members who have graduated from higher educational institutes increased by 22,655, the number of those who graduated from high schools increased by 48,362, and the number of party members who completed foremen's or vocational studies increased by 25,946 in 1984. Positive results were also registered in graduation from various party schools and courses.

At the end of 1984 the party organizational structure included 40 county organizations and the Bucharest municipal organization, 55 municipal organizations, 188 town and 2,705 communal organizations, 6,344 party organizations led by committees in enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, 72,735 basic organizations, and 12,964 party groups, with powerful party organizations in all socioeconomic units capable of mobilizing Communists and other working people to commendably fulfill the party decisions and the country's laws.

In keeping with party leadership recommendations, in 1984 all necessary measures were taken to reorganize the aktiv of local party bodies which now numbers almost 600,000 Communists. Better and more complete use has been made of the party aktiv in all counties, as it is systematically attracted to participation in the substantiation, drafting, and application of measures aimed at fulfilling tasks in industry, agriculture, and other areas.

The RCP Central Committee Plenum assessed that the extensive political-organizational activity carried out by the party to unite the efforts and energy of all working people and strengthen the sense of responsibility of the Communists and of the other working people has led to the sustained development of our national economy, to the achievement of new successes in improving the qualitative level of our activity, and to the strengthening of our society's material-technological base, a fact that contributed to increasing material output, national income, and the well-being of all people. Party bodies and organizations have paid particular attention to the application of the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, to perfecting the financial-economic mechanism, and to generally applying, throughout the national economy, the overall contract system as the main form of work remuneration, a fact that has increased the sense of responsibility of working people for constantly strengthening socialist property.

The successes registered year by year in our homeland's socioeconomic development have created preconditions for the application of the provisions of the program adopted by the party leadership for improving the standard of living and constantly elevating the quality of life; thus, the action aimed at increasing the remuneration of all categories of working personnel and of all kinds of pensions was concluded in 1984.

Stressing the successes registered, the RCP Central Committee plenum pointed out, however, there have also been some shortfalls in the work-style of party bodies and organizations, and that the results achieved in 1984 were thus not up to the possibilities. To eliminate existing shortfalls in various areas and to improve political-organizational and educational activity in keeping with requirements under the 13th RCP Congress documents and contained in the speeches made by the party secretary general, the plenum established the following:

-- The RCP Central Committee sections, the party bodies and organizations, and industrial ministries and centrals shall take decisive measures to eliminate, as soon as possible, shortfalls in economic activity that were obvious in 1984, to make up for lags, and to strictly observe the state plan provisions for 1985 and throughout the entire 5-year plan.

-- The bureaus of county, municipal, and town party committees shall examine each product separately in each section and workshop to establish the causes that have brought about lags, as well as measures to ensure the fulfillment, under favorable conditions, of all plan provisions and of the pledges made in the conferences of the county party organizations.

-- The party organizations in industry, construction, and transportation shall take all necessary steps to use machines, equipment, and installations at their full capacity to ensure the smooth fulfillment of the planned item-specified and commodity production, export production in particular, the putting into operation on schedule of the programmed capacities, the reduction of raw materials, fuels, and energy by strictly observing approved consumption norms, a cutback in material expenditures and production costs, and an increase in labor productivity and in technological level and product quality.

-- Special attention shall be paid to enterprises that ensure the energy and raw-material base and constant action will be taken to implement to the letter the provisions of the energy, mining, and oil program adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

-- Party bodies and organizations, people's councils, and agricultural bodies shall take more energetic action to apply to the letter the measures put forward by the program on ensuring secure and stable outputs, so that in 1985 -- the last year of the current 5-year plan -- we will register a 1,200 kilogram grain yield per capita. Special attention shall be paid to implementing animal-breeding programs, with respect to increasing both livestock and animal products; decisive measures shall be taken to strengthen and increase the sense of responsibility of all working people in agriculture, in cooperatives, and of all peasants.

-- The county party committees, together with centrals and ministries, shall take steps to improve activity in the field of exports, to ensure the commendable fulfillment of tasks in that area and that contracts concluded with foreign partners and all export deliveries will be honored, in terms of deadlines and quality, under most favorable conditions.

-- In the light of the 13th RCP Congress resolution, the party bodies and organizations shall devote all their attention to constantly perfecting the work style and methods, to strengthening control over how the decisions of higher bodies and ones own decisions are being implemented; they shall take measures to more thoroughly prepare bureau plenary sessions and meetings of given bodies and the general meetings of party basic organizations, to increase their role and their efficiency in discussing and resolving the problems confronting working people in industry, agriculture, and other areas.

-- Measures will be taken to better organize the control activity of brigades and collectives by means of organizing more rigorously actions that will be included in the uniform control programs; improve the composition of complex brigades, and increase the effectiveness of conclusions drawn; and ensure that problems that have arisen during control work are resolved.

-- Local party bodies shall pay greater attention to the activity carried out by people's councils and by mass and civic organizations and to increasing their role in implementing the party policy and in exerting our workers revolutionary democracy; action shall also be taken to improve the work performed by collective leadership bodies in ministries, industrial centrals, enterprises, and other economic units and to increase the responsibility of their members in fulfilling the tasks falling on them under the law.

-- The RCP Central Committee sections, the bureaus of the county, municipal, and town committees shall pay greater attention to cadre training and to strictly observing the requirements of instructions on the training of party and state bodies and apparatus and mass and civic organizations. In training at both central and local levels, particular stress will be placed on studying and acquiring knowledge about Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the 13th party congress and the other documents adopted by the congress, the Central Committee decisions, and the speeches made by the party secretary general; stress will also be placed on tangible tasks falling on the party and state, on the mass and civic bodies respectively, and on practical ways and means to fulfill them.

-- In the spirit of guidelines put forward by the 13th party congress, fir. action shall be taken to further strengthen party ranks by admitting the most advanced working people in all areas; the proportion of workers in the total members admitted to the party has to amount to 55-65 percent in the future, that of peasants has to be 15-25 percent, that of women at least 50 percent, and that of the members of the Union of Communist Youth a minimum of 70 percent.

-- In all forms of political-educational activity, priority will be further given to thoroughly studying -- in close connection with the concrete tasks in each unit and at each workplace -- the theses, ideas, and guidelines included in the report to the 13th party congress and in the other party documents, by ensuring more active mobilization of the working people in fulfilling all plan tasks.

-- Party bodies and organizations shall regularly organize exchanges of experience to expand and generally apply advanced methods in the production process and in mass political activity; they shall organize discussions on educational and moral-civic problems, increase the responsibility of all members of our society toward defending and developing the national wealth; and they shall see to it that an atmosphere of order and discipline, of honor and correctness in work and in life is achieved.

-- Within the framework of the mass level of the "Song of Romania" national festival, a greater number of political-educational and cultural-artistic events of a deeply political, patriotic, and revolutionary nature shall be organized by professionals and amateurs.

PRESS VIEWS CEAUSESCU'S REELECTION AS PRESIDENT

AU031128 [Editorial Report] Romanian dailies of 31 March and 1 April have given extensive coverage to the "historic act" of Nicolae Ceausescu's reinvestiture as president of Romania for another 5-year term.

Bucharest SCINTEIA and Romania LIBERA in Romanian on 31 March and 1 April each devote three-and-a-half pages (pp 1-3, 6) to this event. Both dailies carry several pictures of Ceausescu with a tricolor sash and holding a scepter. SCINTEIA on page 3 under the headline "Homage to the Wise Leader and the First President of Romania" and ROMANIA LIBERA on page 3 under the heading "A Great Man for Mankind, a Great Era, Historic Vote for the Fatherland's Clear Directions" publish several short articles and poems under headlines in red.

Both dailies carry on page 2 the message paying homage to Ceausescu from all over the country. Text of the letter of the Government of the SR of Romania is published in a box, followed by the text of messages from various local party bodies and local councils, among them the Working People's Council of Hungarian Nationality, the Working People's Council of German Nationality, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, all of them expressing feelings of "deep love, profound satisfaction, and patriotic pride" for the president of the country.

On the last page, both dailies -- in SCINTEIA under the headline "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Reelection to the High Office as President of the Republic -- a Historic Event in the Life of the Romanian people and an Event of Great International Echo" and in Romania LIBERA under the headline "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Reelection to the High Office of President of the Republic, an Outstanding Event for the Romanian People and an Event of Deep International Echo" -- publish reports that appeared in the international mass media on this event. Both dailies cite reports by PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, NEPSZABADSAG, XINHUA, and others, all of them praising Ceausescu's "significant" foreign policy.

DASCALESCU ADDRESSES 29 MARCH GNA SESSION

AU031111 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 85 p 4

[Speech by Premier Constantin Dascalescu at the Grand National Assembly session on 29 March in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, esteemed comrade deputies: Our party and entire nation celebrate today, with feelings of boundless joy and ardent patriotic pride, the historic act of overwhelming importance for the country's destiny, namely the election by the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme position of president of the SR of Romania.

The reinvestiture of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the most beloved one of the nation, ardent patriot, consistent revolutionary, thinker with a great capacity for understanding, examining, and foreshadowing contemporary socioeconomic phenomena, and prominent personality of the international political life -- to the high position of president of the country is the surest guarantee of unswervingly implementing the program adopted by the 13th RCP Congress for promoting the country's socioeconomic development, raising all the people's material and intellectual well-being, and strengthening our socialist fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

From this GNA rostrum, on behalf of the government and all the people, I have the great honor of paying ardent homage and extending wishes for long life and much health

and vigor in work to our beloved leader, so that, at the head of the party and country, he can further lead our diligent and talented people with the same revolutionary wisdom, vigor, and dynamism along the road of freedom, justice, and dignity, of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and ensuring Romania's progress towards communism.

In these moving movements, allow me to express from this high rostrum most profound feelings of esteem, regard, and ardent gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, for the mission of great responsibility entrusted to me today, namely the position of premier of the Government of the SR of Romania.

I also extend warmest thanks to the RCP Central Committee, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and to you, esteemed deputies, for this highly responsible task entrusted to me.

Please allow me to reiterate on this solemn occasion that I, like all other members of the government, am most happy and fortunate to work with and under the direct leadership of such an outstanding personality as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- an example of revolutionary work and boundless devotion for the destinies of the fatherland and people and for the national sovereignty and independence of Socialist Romania.

We assure you, much esteemed Comrade President, that, having entrusted us with the great responsibility of working in the government under your permanent guidance, we will spare no effort to fulfill our duties as Communists and revolutionaries totally devoted to the noble cause of building communism in our beloved fatherland.

We also assure the GNA and all the people that the government will work with Communist responsibility and devotion to be up to the tasks and requirements set for it by the party and will commendably fulfill its mandate.

Esteem comrades, between the historic moment of 1965 when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected head of the party and today's historic moment, we have had the most fertile period in the millenia-old history of our fatherland, a period of great revolutionary upsurge, deep-going changes and renewals, and outstanding achievements in all fields of the political and socioeconomic life, a period that has justly entered the consciousness of our entire nation as the Ceausescu Era.

Our society has registered an unprecedented development in these years. The forces of production, industry, agriculture, and all branches of material production have strongly developed and modernized. Scientific research, education, art, and culture have reached new qualitative levels and the people's material and cultural well-being has grown continuously. In this period the national wealth has increased 5 and 1/2 times and the national income 2.8 times. We have built 3 million new housing units.

So far in the current 5-year plan we have scored important results in intensively developing the national economy and increasing production and its efficiency. We have further expanded workers' self-management, strengthened economic-financial self-administration, and improved the framework for the participation of the masses in running production and the entire society and properly administering the national wealth.

The achievements attained thus far are a lasting base for more energetic action, in a spirit of high responsibility and discipline, for pooling all efforts in order to fulfill smoothly and expediently the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development in 1985 and the entire 5-year plan.

By acting in accordance with your recommendations, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to ensure the necessary material and energy resources for the steady development of the economy, the government will pay great attention to fulfilling all tasks included in the programs adopted by the party leadership for extending the raw materials base, increasing the production of coal, energy, oil, and natural gas, and strengthening the responsibility of all collective management bodies in units, central departments, and ministries for the most efficient administration of these resources.

In this respect, the mining industry should take firm steps to open and prepare new productive capacities on schedule, intensively utilize available equipment and installations, modernize exploitation technologies, ensure and train the necessary manpower, and strengthen order and discipline in all sectors.

In oil extracting, the management of the ministry will have to take responsible steps to shortly reopen all wells currently closed down, improve technical operational parameters, increase the final recovery degree from deposits, and intensify drilling and prospecting operations, something that can ensure the continuous increase in crude oil and natural gas reserves and the complete fulfillment of the extraction plan.

In order to attain the electrical energy production, we will give priority to increasing the utilization level of the installed power of energy units, speeding up the commissioning of new coal-based energy capacities, hydropower-plants and microhydropower-plants, and firmly applying all established measures to ensure electrical energy supplies to the economy, in accordance with approved norms.

At the same time the government will see to it that all ministries, central departments, and socioeconomic units fully implement the established measures on administering and utilizing material and energy resources.

We will pay particular attention to observing consumption norms for raw and other materials, fuels, and energy, modernizing equipment, installations, and aggregates with high consumption, rapidly introducing modern technologies, recovering reusable resources, establishing a strict savings regime, eliminating all kinds of waste and losses, rationalizing production processes, and strengthening order and discipline in this field.

The processing industry will take all necessary steps to commendably fulfill the plan provisions, particularly itemized production, in the envisaged ranges, structures, and qualitative levels.

We will pay particular attention to the production earmarked for export by strictly observing our commitments with foreign partners, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, and increasing the competitiveness of Romanian products on international markets.

In agriculture, in the spirit of your recommendations, much esteemed Comrade President of the Republic, the government pledges itself to consistently work to implement the new agrarian revolution and develop a highly efficient agriculture that can make better use of our conditions. We will take steps to ensure that the Ministry of Agriculture, the people's councils, the county agricultural bodies, and all agricultural units concern themselves in a responsible way with the exemplary organization and execution of all agricultural operations, so that we can attain record agricultural crops this year, in accordance with established provisions. We will pay particular attention to improving the activity in zootechny and fully implementing the program for irrigations, road improvement, and proper administration of the land, which is all our people's asset.

Esteemed comrades, the implementation of the entire program for the country's socio-economic development is indissolubly linked with the introduction of the latest scientific-technological achievements in the entire economy and with the implementation of scientific research and technological development programs drafted under the leadership and with the direct contribution of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government.

The government will give priority to broadly introducing technical progress in the economy, rapidly applying scientific research results into production, and strongly asserting Romanian science as a primary part of the country's socioeconomic progress. We will take steps to strongly stimulate and develop the creative initiative and capacity of foremen, engineers, workers, and all collectives of working people in productive, research, and design units.

In the field of investments, the government will concentrate all available forces and means to shorten the time needed to execute them, and will commission all projects on schedule, as envisaged by plan. We will give priority to intensifying the execution rate of new projects designed to ensure the country's raw materials and energy base, and to commissioning all capacities that make better use of material resources and manpower. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, stressed, while firmly working to strongly develop the forces of production and the national economy, we will have to intensify our international economic exchanges and production sharing as a most important element of our country's entire economic activity.

In this spirit, the government will work to intensify our relations of cooperation with all CEMA member-countries and all socialist countries. We will also expand economic exchanges and production sharing with the developing countries and the developed capitalist states.

In this respect, the government will give priority to intensifying the research of foreign markets, concluding contracts for the entire volume of exports and imports envisaged by plan, diversifying trading areas, and expanding and maintaining foreign markets. We will pay particular attention to developing mutually advantageous cooperation and exchanges on the basis of long-term agreements.

While taking steps to commendably attain the production earmarked for export, raise the quality of Romanian products, and appropriately market them abroad, the government will firmly work to apply the measures established by the party leadership to further ensure an equal balance of trade, with a view to securing the payment resources required for supplies to our economy and also eliminating our foreign debt by the established deadlines.

Esteemed comrades, the emphasis placed on intensive factors in our economic development requires that the problems connected with greater efficiency should be a primary concern of ministries, coordinating bodies, central departments, enterprises, and local bodies. Therefore, all units should increase their concern by implementing the measures established in programs for further increasing labor productivity, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, and reducing production costs, particularly material expenditures, which are essential prerequisites for increasing the national income at the established rates.

While implementing economic development targets, expanding production, and increasing economic efficiency, the government will give priority to implementing the party program of further raising the material and intellectual well-being of all the people as well as the overall quality of life, which is the supreme goal of our party's policy.

The size and scope of socioeconomic development tasks require that the government should take energetic steps to instill a more dynamic and responsible spirit in the work of all collective management bodies, with a view to combating all forms of bureaucratism and certain trends to justify shortcomings. It should instill a revolutionary attitude toward implementing the uniform national plan tasks and strengthen order and discipline in the entire socioeconomic life.

The government will steadily work to fully utilize the democratic framework for running the socioeconomic life -- a framework institutionalized at the initiative and with the decisive contribution of the president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- in order to constantly strengthen links and cooperation between the state apparatus and the bodies of workers' democracy.

We will see that the collective management bodies in enterprises, central departments, and ministries can fully exert the powers granted to them by law within the framework of the workers' self-management and economic-financial self-administration. These bodies should utilize fully and with greater efficiency the funds entrusted to them by society and should exemplarily fulfill their tasks. We will also take steps to ensure that the management cadres in ministries, centrals, enterprises, and the entire state apparatus vigorously reflect our party's revolutionary spirit of order and discipline, possess a high political and professional competence, and are firmly determined to exemplarily implement our party-state policy.

Esteemed comrades, while giving priority to implementing the party program for the fatherland's socioeconomic development, the government will also work to unswervingly implement our party-state foreign policy.

From this high rostrum on behalf of the government, I would like to reiterate the decisive role of outstanding importance played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, in drafting and implementing Romania's foreign policy, a policy that is in full accord with the Romanian people's vital interests and aspirations and with the cause on international peace and security.

In this spirit the government will work to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, on the basis of equality of rights and the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and the peaceful solution of all contentious issues.

We will place great importance on developing our relations with all socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors. In this framework, we will do everything to further develop relations with the USSR.

In this respect, I would like to stress the importance of the recently signed agreement -- on the basis of high-level agreements reached in June 1984 and the March 1985 talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev -- on further developing economic exchanges and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the USSR in the 1986-90 period, something that opens up good and long-term prospects for the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and for developing and strengthening cooperation and friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Likewise, we will strengthen cooperation with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, small- and medium-sized states, and all countries in the world. On the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, we will continue to extend our country's ties with the developed capitalist states and all countries in the world, regardless of social system.

In the spirit of President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept, orientations, and actions, the government will act to bring about an end to nuclear tests, halt the development and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world, prevent a nuclear catastrophe, implement a policy of disarmament, primarily nuclear, politically resolve all states of war and tension between states, eliminate underdevelopment, establish a new international economic order, and strengthen peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

Esteemed comrade deputies, at this solemn moment, in full unity of thought and feeling with all the party and people, please allow me to extend again, on behalf of the government, warmest congratulations to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his reinvestiture to the high position of president of the SR of Romania, as well as wishes for health and happiness, many years full of satisfaction and fulfillment, and boundless vigor in work, so that he can further lead our socialist nation to higher peaks and new victories along the bright road of building socialism and communism in Romania.

I assure the party Central Committee, the GNA, and you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, that the government will devote all its capacity and work power to fully attaining plan provisions for this year and the entire 5-year plan, winning new and great victories along our firm march forward toward the bright peaks of the communist society and ensuring the Romanian people's well-being and happiness.

SCINTEIA VIEWS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION CELEBRATION

AU061820 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 85 p 5

[Editorial Article on "The Great National Holiday of the Friendly Hungarian People"]

[Text] Today the Hungarian people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of their homeland's liberation from fascist domination, an event of historic significance for the country's destiny, which marked the elimination of the reactionary regime and opened up the road to democratic changes and the construction of socialism.

In this new historic era, the creative energy of the people's masses, who became masters of their destiny and were inspired by prospects for a better future, asserted itself fully. After overcoming the stage of restoring the country, which has been destroyed by the war, the workers class, peasantry, and intellectuals carried out, under MSZMP leadership, profound revolutionary changes in all social areas. Of noteworthy importance is the inventory of the policy of industrialization which is reflected in a vigorous development of the forces of production, in the emergence on the map of the country of hundreds upon hundreds of modern enterprises, and in the creation of new branches of the national economy and the construction of new workers' centers. Making fuller use of the fruits of scientific-technological progress, socialist agriculture underwent constant development. Science and culture flourished and cities and villages were modernized. On the basis of the increased national wealth, the material and cultural standard of living of the entire people improved considerably.

Today's anniversary is taking place a few days after the 13th MSZMP Congress, which proceeding from the level reached in the country's general development, put forward a comprehensive program aimed at increasing efficiency in all areas, perfecting social relations, and ensuring optimal conditions to continue to build a developed socialist society.

The Romanian people legitimately appreciate the important achievements registered by the working people in Hungary in building the new system and we are following with interest and satisfaction their activity.

Recalling the events that took place 40 years ago offers us the opportunity to remember the bloody sacrifices made in the struggle to crush fascism. As is known, together with the Soviet Army, 210,000 Romanian soldiers and officers fought on Hungarian territory and showing everlasting heroism and participating in 81 more important battles, liberated 1,237 localities. The blood shed by more than 42,000 Romanian military men to liberate Hungary has consolidated the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

During the years of socialist construction, Romanian-Hungarian relations were raised to a new and higher level and developed at various levels in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural areas. Stimulated by the fruitful framework of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1972, relations between the two countries are developing positively and are placed on the lasting foundation of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, principles the observance of which constitute a guarantee for constantly expanding and deepening those relations.

As life itself proves, a decisive factor in expanding Romanian-Hungarian relations are the relations of friendship between the RCP and MSZMP and, within this framework, the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, who have drafted the guidelines of intensifying cooperation between the two countries and peoples. It is the joint conviction of our parties and countries that making full use of existing possibilities to develop and strengthen our cooperation in building the new system is fully in keeping with the interests of the Romanian people and the Hungarian people and with the general cause of socialism and peace.

CELEBRATIONS MARK HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

Festive Meeting Held

AU022021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1985 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on Tuesday to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination. It was attended by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, other Romanian officials, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest, Miklos Barity, and members of his embassy.

Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, addressed the audience. Pointing to the significance of the event, the speaker showed that Romania was proud that the Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, made a substantial contribution to the liberation of Hungary. Its troops made up of seventeen divisions, an airborne division, two anti-aircraft brigades, other units and formations including over 210,000 soldiers fought in the great battles for the liberation of the towns of Debrecen and Miskolc, of many other localities in Hungary. The Romanian troops wrote down a glorious chapter in the chronicle of the fight for Budapest's liberation. Forty and two thousand Romanian military laid down their lives for Hungary's liberation. The Romanian soldiers' fight for Hungary's liberation go down as an unforgettable moment in the chronicle of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, which provided prerequisites for the establishment and development of ties of close friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples, the speaker pointed out.

Then, he referred to the achievements the Hungarian working people scored under the leadership of the HSWP in the country's development and in building socialism, at which the Romanian people sincerely rejoices. The construction of socialism in Romania and Hungary has provided highly favourable conditions for the expansion and strengthening of ties of collaboration and friendship between our parties and countries, Gheorghe Petrescu said mentioning that the Romanian-Hungarian relations have steadily developed on multiple planes, in accordance with the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance, with the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, of the decisions and understandings covenanted during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The speaker pointed to the Romanian party and state's intense international activity, to the policy of broad collaboration with all world states, showing that Romania has taken firm action for the consolidation and development of collaboration with all the socialist countries, giving pride of place to its ties with its neighbor countries, considering that under the current international circumstances the consolidation of the socialist countries' solidarity and unity is an important factor in the assertion of the prestige of socialism all over the world. Our party and state, the speaker said, will firmly campaign for the strengthening of cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic, with the other socialist states on an international plane, in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the world, for international detente and collaboration.

In his address, Miklos Barity showed that the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples had acquired a new content in the years of socialism. He stressed that the neighbourhood, the common progressive traditions with deep roots in history further stimulated the expansion and strengthening of the Romanian-Hungarian cooperation on all planes. In that context the Hungarian ambassador underscored the special importance of the interviews and talks between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing his belief that the implementation of the understandings reached on those occasions would confer new dimensions on the friendly collaboration between the two countries.

Officials at Embassy Reception

AU032019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1985 -- Marking the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Miklos Barity, gave a reception on April 3. Attending were Lina Ciobanu; Ilie Verdet; Petru Enache; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister; and other Romanian officials.

Message Sent

AU061814 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 85 p 5

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Hungarian leaders on Hungary's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf we want to extend comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to you and the Hungarian people on the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

Hungary's liberation from Horthyism and fascism, to the achievement of which the Romanian Army, together with the Soviet Army, made an important contribution through significant human and material sacrifices, opened up the road to profound revolutionary transformations for the Hungarian people.

In the 40 years since the country's liberation, the Hungarian people have achieved, under party leadership, important successes in building socialism.

The Romanian people sincerely rejoice at the results registered by the Hungarian working people in the multifaceted flourishing of the economy, culture, and science.

We note with satisifaction that relations between the RCP and the MSZMP and between the two countries and peoples have constantly strengthened.

Proceeding from the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and from our common decisions and understandings, we want to express the conviction that the relations of good-neighborliness, friendship, and mutual esteem between Romania and Hungary, based on respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and noninterference in domestic affairs, and on mutual assistance and solidarity, will continue to develop vigorously at various levels, thus being an important factor in the socioeconomic development of Romania and Hungary and in increasing the prestige of socialism in the interest of security, cooperation, and peace in the world.

We want to take this opportunity to wish complete success to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Councils of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people, and to you personally in implementing the 13th congress decisions, in building socialism, and in the multifaceted development of neighboring and friendly Hungary.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

IRON GATES POWER SYSTEM COMMISSION SESSION HELD

AU061350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1316 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1985 -- Bucharest was the venue of the works of the 35th session of the Romanian-Yugoslav Joint Commission for the Iron Gates. The two parties to the commission examined questions relating to the commissioning of the plants of the Iron Gates II power system and to the further development of collaboration to capitalize on the Danube's hydropower potential.

The proceedings were chaired by Nicolae Manescu, first deputy minister of electric power, for Romania, and by Dusan Jovanovic, chairman of the Committee for Energy and Industry of the SR of Serbia, for Yugoslavia.

LEADERS FAULT LCY CONGRESS PREPARATION PLATFORM

LD082343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The platform for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress should not try to be an all-embracing document setting the program and strategic goals of our development, because these goals are already defined in party and other documents. Likewise, it should not be reduced to the level of any pragmatic aims, because these aims were defined in the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. Rather, the platform should establish the essential link between these two tasks.

Today's second session of the committee for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress showed how complex and difficult this work will be. The suggested draft platform, which is conceived as a list of issues with which the LCY will concern itself in the period up to the congress and at the congress itself, did not meet with particular praise among the members of the committee. The authors were rebuked for having given all the problems the same priority, in other words for failing to "select" those key ones on which the further development depended, and with being too concerned with describing the state of affairs and reiterating well-known conclusions, as if they had lost sight of the fact that the platform was not a congress document, but a particular form of guidelines for the preparation of party congresses and conferences and of their resolutions.

According to Milutin Baltic, the basic thing to be done before the congress was to find out why there had been a halt in our development and then establish in what way the economy should "drag itself" out of overindebtedness. In the course of this the blame for the present state of affairs should not be sought in associated labor but in other places. Our economy, Baltic added, is oriented solely toward the home market, which is too narrow and is therefore not becoming integrated.

The basic task of the committee, Milka Planinc said, is not to write documents but prepare the congress. If the subjective forces are not involved in the efforts to change the state of affairs, we shall not be able to go to the congress with the necessary changes. The key question is the link between the vanguard and the working class, because only thus will the forces which want to change the state of affairs be able to prevail, she stressed.

Assessing the suggested material as not forceful enough, Veselin Djuranovic proposed that the draft platform should reaffirm the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, the orientations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the results which would be arrived at through the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system. There is no need to start everthing all over again. Instead, the LCY answers the question of why there have been a number of objective contradictions in associated labor, such as a fetishist attitude toward the market on the one hand and state interventionism on the other, contradictions arising from decisionmaking through agreement-seeking and consultations in conditions generated by the laws of the market, and so forth. The LCY must opt through its ideopolitical action for the settling of all these questions. However, he added, socialist democracy keeps veering between the party's political monopoly and unbridled processes, while in fact it must be the negation of both one and the other.

If during the preparations for the congress we fail to assess the political and economic situation in society and the LCY realistically, said Stane Dolanc, I fear we shall find ourselves in the situation where we project new visions for the next 100-year period but will not be able to tell the people how to survive the next month.

This Yugoslavia can exist only as a socialist self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities. Any other concept would lead to serious conflicts, and at times it looks as if we are not aware of how difficult a situation we are in. Speaking of responsibility, Stane Dolanc noted that responsibility should be defined much more specifically. This is not a matter of personalities, but of courage on the part of all of us to state openly and self-critically what we are responsible for and to what extent. Without this we would endorse the principle according to which the important thing is to solve the problem and not how to solve it, which would amount to acceptance of centralist unitarist, not to mention Stalinist, solutions.

Dolanc went on to note that an almost complete generational change would soon be taking place and that this posed the question of how ready and able will those emerging be in maintaining the continuity of the revolution.

Therefore, in his view, the cadre policy must be at the centre of the LCY's attention.

Vidoje Zarkovic stressed that it is necessary to more strongly affirm the unity of the Yugoslav economic area and resolutely oppose tendencies that undermine it through the platform for the preparation of the 13th congress. If we want to extricate ourselves from difficulties, we must develop the economy as an organic entity and not through eight separate independent systems. At times we behave, he added, as if Yugoslavia were a temporary creation, and that one should prepare oneself for what might happen tomorrow. Perhaps the reasons should be sought in the fact that self-management is developing only in basic organizations of associated labor, and even there slowly and with difficulty. Numerous weaknesses are also caused by the delegate system not functioning and delegates losing any links with the "grass roots." They seem to have become personal representatives, or even victims, of various manipulations. Also associated labor is not organized in a way that enables it to adopt global decisions, such as decisions on the condition of economic activity.

The main thing is to ascertain how to implement one of the basic premises of our revolution and to what extent the worker should dispose of the means of social reproduction, Serge Kraigher said. If we make an objective assessment of how much we have achieved since the Constitution was adopted and since the 10th LCY Congress, we will more easily arrive at the answers to many other questions as well. In his assessment, problems in the SR of Serbia are also a consequence of underdeveloped self-managing relations in that republic. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1528 GMT on 8 April carries corrections in which preceding sentence is deleted.] National equality cannot merely be reduced to the question of the federation's functioning, though this too is essential, because more profound and more complex problems are at stake.

The key issue is how the LCY implements its social role, because today it operates in some spheres as the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and elsewhere as the League of Communists, Nijaz Dizdarevic said. In his assessment, much should be changed in the LCY. Today there is only talk about the need to change the method of electing LCY members, but matters go much deeper. While it is true that the LCY Central Committee has found itself in a position in which it cannot even make decisions on the resignation of one its members, this is merely a reflection of the relations in the federation. We are now going through our final test because we have lost quite a lot of trust, Dizdarevic warned. This opportunity, Dizdarevic pointed out, should not be turned into a routine business. We have become fragmented to such an extent that those who say that the forthcoming congress should be a congress of unification are right.

Differences of opinion are not a problem, but the conduct following the adoption of attitudes is, Hamdija Pozderac said.

We have barely adopted the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and they are already assessed as overextensive and incomprehensible. If this is what happens over questions on which we are in agreement, what will be said about issues on which we have not reached accord? We keep postponing discussion of such issues. For instance, the LCY Central Committee was supposed to discuss the anti-inflation program at the end of March but will actually to so at the end of April. We have been working on the document on the realization of joint interests in the federation for 7 years now, and we have been discussing social policy for 7 months now. But taxation policy remains exactly as before. All this shows, Pozderac said, that we are adhering to the old practice, which is not capable of changing things. We may think whatever we like about ourselves, but we remain what others think about us.

Nikola Stojanovic said that what will take place before the congress itself will be highly important, because the extent to which the platform is topical will depend on this.

Winding up the exhaustive, 7-hour discussion, Ali Sukrija, committee chairman, stressed that the analysis of the state of affairs in the LCY and in society must be realistic and make it possible to select the questions to which answers had to be found before and during the congress. The LCY Central Committee, Ali Sukrija said, will consider some of these questions, such as the anti-inflation program and the criteria for determining the development level of the republics and the provinces, at its coming sessions. At any rate the platform must comprise the building of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, the country's material and technological development, the political system, the SFRY's international relations and the LCY's international cooperation and the consolidation of the LCY's ideological unity and unity of action.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ROLE OF PUBLIC MEDIA

LD050931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- One can ask nothing more of public media than for it to remain highly active during the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. In the past 8 months, the information media has been much closer to life, much less of a forum-type body, in other words, it has come closer to implementing its desirable social role. But this positive assessment, made by top party organs, is today slowly losing ground. Now, when the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session should be resolutely implemented, the press is faltering and leaving a vacuum which is often filled by antisocialist forces.

This, in a nutshell, is the assessment of a meeting which lasted several hours today at the LCY Central Committee Presidium which discussed the tasks of public information activity in implementing the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. The meeting, chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, was attended by executive secretaries and members of presidia of central and provincial LC committees, and by directors and chief and responsible editors of media, the founders of which are federal organs and organizations.

If we say that following the 16th session, nothing should be left as it was before, then this also applies to the information media, Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his introductory report. Of course, he went on, the conclusions are not a panacea to resolve all problems but they are a good basis for the broadest social action.

If journalists rightly insist on work and responsibility in all segments of social life, these same rules must also apply to them. Yet, the information media at times seems to behave as if it has completed its work with the 16th session. This, Lolic says, is not only characteristic of papers and journalists but also of the LC and of society as a whole. We often reduce the entire business to adopting attitudes, and yet today is the right time for concrete steps. It is essential to carry out "a division of labor" among all the institutions of the systems because the LC cannot be made responsible for everything.

Demands to write what one wants are merely a prelude to taking action tomorrow. In this context, Lolic said, there is quite a lot which is unacceptable in our press. I am not speaking of normal mistakes which are inevitable in such work, but of tendenices of different orientations. Above all, the pages of some illustrated entertainment publications demand a demystification of the national liberation struggle, de-Titois-ation, and de-Kardeljization. There are demands for a dialogue without the class component and so on. We cannot prove our democracy by providing space for the activity of antisocialist and antiself-managing forces. This, Lolic said, would be either naive or hypocritical.

Taking part in the debate, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that the problem does not lie in individual erroneous articles or temporary excesses, but in unacceptable long-term tendencies in a considerable section of the information media, above all in the illus-trated entertainment publications. If we speak of unity then we must, he added, clarify the place and role of information media in society because it is obvious that there are different views and approaches to this subject. The democratization of society and the public nature of work is not only a task for journalists, though they represent a significant factor in this process. Socialist self-managing democracy depends on the commitment of all socialist forces as a front and not on the will of one or another editorial board.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD051031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Although the political security situation in Kosovo is improving from day to day, the Socialist Alliance's duty is to assess criti-cally and self-critically its contribution to implementing the platform on Kosovo. This will be done at the next SAWPY Federal Conference session planned for the end of May. However, at that meeting answers must also be given to numerous outstanding questions in this province, it was said at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium (with Marjan Rozic in the chair) held today. It discussed the working version of the materials prepared for the SAWPY Federal Conferences session.

In his introductory remarks, Milan Rakas pointed out that the working material "can be weighed by kilograms" and that "it is disorderly" but this is evidently not the biggest problem. What is at stake above all is the standardization of some assessments and attitudes referring, above all, to the political security situation. We have had various views about the situation in Kosovo; they range from the situation being fairly poor to the other extreme of being very favorable, Rakas stressed. Now this assessment has been standardized and is as follows: The political security situation in Kosovo is favorable if one proceeds from the grave consequences left by the counterrevolutionary events, he added. All this does not, however, mean that the results of the political work in Kosovo are on a par with the political efforts made by the subjective forces in this province since 1981.

In explaining this thesis, Rakas recalled that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and lately also of other non-Albanian people, continues. Now, the physical pressures have been replaced by psychological ones. The last strongholds of the enemies should, therefore, be uncovered as soon as possible and a more favorable climate for consolidating the security of citizens in Kosovo should be created. In this way more favorable conditions will also be created for a speedier return of Serbs and Montenegrins to this province as well as for specialized cadres from all republics coming to Kosovo.

It was not the intention to hold a broad debate on the situation in Kosovo at the session today because this will be done at the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Such a debate seems to be inevitable, however, when this theme is on the agenda. In the debate, which lasted several hours, there were polemical tones initiated by Belizar Skerovic with his comment that the working group preparing for the SAWPY Federal Conference has not assessed the political security situation in Kosovo as favorable. Rather, he added, we said that the space for enemy activity is narrowing and that the situation is stabilizing; this does not mean that it is favorable. Skerovic stressed that the assessment is that not all environments have approached the implementation of the political platform on Kosovo with the same zeal. He means the entire Yugoslav area as such.

His view was partly shared by Abdulan Hodza who stressed that the "cool and shaken" international relations in this province are being increasingly overcome. Consciousness about a shared life in Kosovo is intensifying but one must not be satisfied with the results achieved for the simple reason that the enemy is not yet defeated. He still operates in the deep underground and tries to maintain and prove his presence by writing slogans and leaflets. He has not given up his intention to cause intranational excesses either and has created a constant psychosis of pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins who continue to emigrate, though in smaller numbers than before. Hodza advocated that the true situation be presented, including both the positive results and, on the other hand, the omissions and weaknesses.

Ilija Djukic noted that the country does not have a single, concise Marxist sociological analysis of the situation in Kosovo, yet without such an analysis it is difficult to explain the reasons which have led to the counterrevolutionary events. In saying this, he in fact confirmed the thesis that the material prepared for the SAWPY Federal Conference session does not represent a valid basis to determine attitudes that cannot be formulated "as we agreed." Djukic then stressed that one should at long last get rid of some cliches that no longer correspond either to the situation or to the political security assessment. This refers to such standard assessment as "the situation is good" or "the space has been narrowed." In his view the working group's material also has many inconsistencies. He illustrated this by comparing positive and negative assessments about what has been done in Kosovo so far. When one lists everything that has not been done, then everything which counts as a success "is also buried," he added. It is high time that we ask ourselves why, less than 4 years after the counterrevolutionary events took place, nobody is analyzing who has been active since then and to what extent. If an official goes to his municipality "to fight against counterrevolution" and the situation there does not improve, we cannot dissociate ourselves from that. Such officials are useless, regardless of what they say on behalf of the LCY, and they should be openly told that they have not fulfilled their tasks, Djukic stated categorically. At the end of his speech, Djukic noted that one cannot embark on the struggle against counterrevolution with variant attitudes, nor can stabilization be achieved as long as illegal enemy groups operate in Kosovo.

Petar Rakocevic stressed that the material says very little about the concept of "greater Albania" which is counting not only on the territory of Kosovo but also on other parts of Yugoslavia. Thus, irredentism goes even further than the demand contained in the slogan "Kosovo -- a republic," Rakocevic added.

Several speakers in the debate noted that the proposed document, which is to be adopted at the SAWPY Federal Conference session in May, is too general and not in keeping with the real situation in this province. Milisav Djuric also pointed out various assessments made about some phenomena and he quoted the example of emigration. The same applies to developing unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and to pooling labor. Looking at the text of the attitudes one can hardly see Kosovo as a component part of the SR of Serbia. There is also the formulation "Socialist Serbia without the provinces," which is contrary to the Constitution. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins has not been given an appropriate place either. This problem is elaborated much more clearly and much more meaningfully in other documents, for instance those adopted by the SFRY Assembly, Djuric said, adding that it should be stressed that emigration is directly linked with the degree of stability and with the political situation in Kosovo. Djuric then presented several examples proving that irredentism was also highly active after 1981. About two-thirds of the detected illegal organizations and groups have been formed after the counterrevolution and this shows that enemy activity has not stopped. Last year the enemy Albanian emigres abroad formed 22 new clubs, Djuric said.

Ljubisav Markovic also expressed his disagreement with some of the assessments contained in the working group's material. The thesis about space or enemy activity in Kosovo narrowing is untenable for the simple reason that in that province, as in the whole of the country, economic and political difficulties are exacerbating the situation; and this is grist for the mill of our enemies, including irrendentists. Space for the activity by the bureaucracy is also widening, and this too, in Markovic's view, is a kind of enemy force.

Marjan Rozic, in summing up the debate, stressed that now the most important thing is to do everything possible to implement the political platform as consistently as possible. It is, therefore, necessary that the Socialist Alliance analyzes its role in implementing this document, without burdening itself too much with papers and materials.

The position of books in present socioeconomic conditions was the second important subject of the Presidium's session today. This position, in the words of Milan Vukos, is becoming increasingly difficult and bears serious consequences both in the social and cultural as well as economic sphere. In the past 5 years, Vukos said, the number of published titles has been reduced alarmingly, from 12,000 in 1979 to 8,000 last year.

People who will sit here in 10 years' time will not give us a passing grade because, by neglecting books, we have deprived a whole generation of necessary knowledge, Aleksandar Grlickov warned, and expressed concern about the fall in foreign books imports and periodicals necessary for scientific work.

Today's session of the Presidium adopted the report on implementing the editorial policy of JUGOSLOVENSKA STVARNOST and Radio Yugoslavia and pointed out that if their role is to be preserved, in particular regarding informative propaganda to other countries, funds should be allocated for this purpose.

TANJUG NOTES GORBACHEV REMARKS ON MORATORIUM

LD071835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Beginning today the USSR is putting a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and countermeasures in Europe which resulted from the installation of American Pershing II and cruise missiles here. This was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in a statement to PRAVDA.

He also confirmed that he would meet President Reagan, but that the date of the meeting would be agreed on later.

TERRORIST GROUP GOES ON TRIAL IN CROATIA

LD081745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- Before the large board of judges of the Varazdin District Court, with Alojzije Simon presiding, the trial of a terrorist group that, among other things, planted explosive devices in various places in the SR of Croatia and carried out antipeople propaganda against our country, began today.

The first defendant, Stjepan Deglin (born 1945), from Visoko, Novi Marof Municipality, whose last occupation was as a semitrained dental technician temporarily working in Stuggart, had, according to the charge sheet of the district public prosecutor, in the period from December 1981 to 20 August 1984, brought 42 explosive devices into the country, of which 39 were fully operational, an automatic rifle with 200 bullets, and other items, and personally planted explosives in public places, jeopardizing the lives of citizens. Thus, explosive devices were planted in the household goods section of the Zagreb Nama shop in Biograd na Moru and Sibenik, and in the home of a peasant in Visoko, but fortunately none went off, because of poor workmanship.

As early as 1971 Deglin had become a member of the following emigre Ustashi organizations: The Croatian National Council in the FRG, the Croatian Liberation Movement, and the Movement for Croatian Statehood. He took an active part in realizing the goals of these hostile emigre organizations which want, among other things, to separate the SR of Croatia from Yugoslavia in a forcible and anticonstitutional manner, and by means of terrorism. Deglin had produced the explosives himself, filled the plastic boxes, and made the detonators and timing mechanisms; he also taught others how to do this. Thus, following his instructions, explosives were planted in Vinkovci on 3 April 1983 and at an INA gas station in Slovonski Brod on 26 August of the same year. He formed strike groups of three in Croatia, with him at their head; and with task of spreading hostile propaganda, leaflets, and books; writing slogans; and finding and photographing suitable installations for planting explosives. He even forced his juvenile son to write hostile slogans.

The second defendant, Gabriel Bunta (born 1943), a bricklayer working in the FRG, has planted explosives in Brograd na Moru and Sibenik, closely cooperating with Deglin. Danijel Matjasec (born 1961), an unemployed worker, was in a threesome with Deglin and Stjepan Rep (born 1962), who was working in Zagreb; they were all involved in spreading propaganda material and planting explosive devices.

Also accused are Bozidar Deglin (born 1954), a worker; Ivan Tuksa (born 1954), a car mechanic; Stjepan Deglin (born 1928), an agricultural worker; Verica Fickolec (born 1960), a housewife; Ljudevit Tuksa (born 1950), an agricultural worker; -- all from Visoko, and a married couple, Marija Razum (born 1953), an economist in Zagreb, and Darko Razum (born 1951), a machinist. They were all perpetrators of a series of criminal deeds against the foundations of the socialist self-management social order and security of the SFRY.

When the charge sheet of the district public prosecutor had been read out the examination of the first defendant, Stjepan Deglin, began. He rejected the allegations in the charge sheet, saying that they were not based on facts, and then described in detail how he had joined the emigre organizations.

The trial continues tomorrow with the cross-examination of the other defendants.

'USTASHA TERRORIST' RECEIVED 14-YEAR SENTENCE

LD051755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Summary] Osijek, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- After a 3-day trial the Osijek District Court pronounced the sentence of 14 years' imprisonment on the Ustasha terrorist Ivo Tubanovic. The district court established that during 1983 and 1984, Tubanovic received a total of eight explosive devices from another terrorist, Deglin Stjepan, who is being tried separately, but that he used only three of them.

When the court gave Tubanovic permission to make his final statement, the latter admitted planting three explosives and carrying out acts of hostile propaganda. However, he tried to excuse himself by saying that he was not a member of Ustasha organizations but had been led into this activity by Stejepan Deglin. He also said that he was sorry and cried as he said that he felt himself to be a patriot. The court did not accept these justifications and sentenced Tubanovic for the criminal acts of terrorism, belonging to hostile emigre organizations, and hostile propaganda.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

Sukrija Cables Kadar

AU061810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Commitee, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation and the national day of the People's Republic of Hungary. In it, he conveys cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of the country and the further comprehensive prosperity of the friendly people of Hungary.

The telegram points out that the workers class and the working people of the People's Republic of Hungary, headed by the MSZMP and Comrade Kadar, are anticipating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of their country with good results in their material and cultural development at their recent 13th Congress. The workers class and all the working people of Yugoslavia follow the development of the People's Republic of Hungary with interest and sympathy, and they sincerely rejoice at all the successes and achievements, the telegram says.

The telegram expresses satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP, as well as between our two neighboring socialist countries, and the conviction that they will advance further in the interest not only of the peoples of our countries, but of peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Djuranovic Cables Losonczi

AU061811 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national day and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the People's Republic of Hungary, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of the neighboring country.

The telegram stresses among other things the belief in the further successful development of good-neighborly relations and expanding Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation.

Planinc Cables Lazar

AU061812 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of Hungary, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, with cordial congratulations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of the neighboring socialist country.

SLOVENE SAWP PAPER DECRIES ITALIAN TELECAST

LD081707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Koper, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The meeting of Pope John Paul II with young representatives of Catholic organizations from all over the world, which Italian television broadcast live, was also seen by a large number of Yugoslav citizens, particularly in the area of the Slovene littoral and the Istria.

"The attention of our viewers was particularly attracted by the large flag of the former puppet Independent State of Croatia, which was the largest flag at the gathering," Boris Kralj writes in a commentary in the latest issue of PRIMORSKE NOVICE, the organ of the SAWP of the Slovene littoral municipalities.

During its live broadcast, Italian television frequently showed in the foreground the flag of the former Independent State of Croatia. At the moment when the pope announced his intention to greet "the young Croats in the Croatian language," the flag of the independent State of Croatia was shown on the screen for nearly half a minute.

"The shot of the flag of the Independent Sate of Croatia is indisputably a strong provocation and insult to the people of all our nations and nationalities, especially during the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and at the moment when the Ustasha slaughterers are refused the support of even conservative forces in the United States," PRIMORSKE NOVICE writes.

How would one react if the Nazi flag were to appear at such a meeting, the author of the commentary wonders. "Those who did not prevent the provocation were also responsible for it. Yugoslavia has regular and good interstate relations both with Italy and with the Vatican state. Hence, this mistake is all the more surprising. Parading with Ustasha symbols not only encourages neo-fascism and separatist Croatian nationalism, but is also an attack on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Yugoslavia," PRIMORSKE NOVICE concludes.

LCY STUDY GROUP BEGINS PRC TOUR, TALKS

For Beijing XINHUA accounts of the visit to the PRC by an SFRY study group from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Dusan Ckrebic, see the Eastern Europe section of the 8 April China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.